The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,672.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship BURMAH, 1,025 tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on the 25th October 1870, at noon.

	Oct.		Nov.
Leave Bombay	25	Leave Colombo	1
„ Rutnagherry	26	„ Galle	2
„ Vingorla	26	„ Negapatam	5
„ Carwar	27	„ Pondicherry	6
„ Mangalore	28	„ Madras	9
„ Cannanore	29	„ Coconada	11
„ Tellicherry	29	„ Vizagapatam	11
„ Calicut	29	„ Bimlipatam	12
„ Beypore	29	„ Gopalpore	13
„ Cochin	30	„ False Point	14
„ Tuticorin	31	Arrive Calcutta	15

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam ship COMORIN, 453 tons, 80 H.P., Commander D. G. Osborne, will be despatched on the 17th October 1870, at noon.

Up.	Oct.	Down.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	17	Leave Bussorah	4
„ Kurrachee	21	„ Mahomerah	4
„ Guadur	22	„ Fao	4
„ Muscat	25	„ Bushire	6
„ Bunder Abbas	26	„ Linga	8
„ Linga	28	„ Bunder Abbas	10
„ Bushire	31	„ Muscat	12
„ Fao Nov.	1	„ Guadur	14
„ Mahomerah	1	„ Kurrachee	16
Arrive Bussorah	2	Arrive Bombay	19

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They are further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandise from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Without food

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th December next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th October 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an exceedingly moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

Bombay, 8th June 1870. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 16th October, at 8 a.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, (2,010 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain J. C. Babot, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 14th instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels, employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 a.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 p.m.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 8th October 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.,) Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 27th October, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th October 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
2 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF ENGLISH ALUM.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction, in Catha Bazaar, near Musjid Bunder, in Warehouse No. 151, on account of Sha Vizbookandass Hurrybhoy, by order of Sha Gungadass Virujbookandass,

1,462 Casks English Alum.

SALE OF TIMBER.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction, at Tank Bunder—

130 First-class Teak Squares.

On account of Mr. G. Winn—

25 Logs Teak Squares about 24 Tons.

N.B.—The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF WORKSHOP TOOLS.

(If not previously disposed of privately.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction, at the premises of the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, Mazagon, a large quantity of Engineers', Blacksmiths', and Coppersmiths' tools, comprising Forges, Anvils, Iron Slabs, top and bottom Swages for Steam Hammer use, Withworth's Stocks Taps, and Dies, Mast's taps and chasers, a large assortment of valuable patterns, a complete set of Boilermakers' tools, and a complete set of Coppersmiths' tools.

Catalogues are being published.

Bombay, 15th October 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12

Single Copy.......... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.

Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1869 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance)......Rs. 10

Single Copy.......... Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

TAPTEE BRIDGE.—DESIGNS and TENDERS received by the undersigned up to January 15th, 1871. For further particulars apply to W. SOWERBY, Esquire, Local Funds Engineer, Surat.

T. C. HOPE,
Collector and President Local Fund Committee.

12th October 1870.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer BELLONA, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to PRESENT their DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature, and to PAY their FREIGHT to us immediately; the Steamer will commence discharging to-morrow morning.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Wilkinson.

Bombay, 14th October 1870.

TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
BIRD'S-EYE, WILLS' ½ lb. tin or box	1 0	1 2
Do. Do. 1	1 14	2 2
CUT CAVENDISH, WILLS' ½ lb. tin or box	1 0	1 2
LATAKIA WILLS' „ „	1 0	1 2
SMOKING MIXTURE, WILLS' „ „	1 0	1 2
REAL TURKEY, for Cigarettes, 6 toz. tin	2 0	2 4
VIRGINIAN CAVENDISH, Finest, per lb.	1 4	1 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TOILET SOAPS

Reduced to English rates.

PERFUMED 1s. 6d. BAR SOAPS,

Brown Windsor,	Honey,	Oatmeal,
Elder Flower,	Lavender,	Rose,
Glycerine,	Marshmallow,	Sunflower Oil.

Each Cash as. 10. Credit as. 12.

PERFUMED TABLET SOAPS.

1s. 6d. Box (of same sorts as above) Cash as. 12; Credit as. 14.

SOLE AGENTS FOR PEARS & SON,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL ROUTE.

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Suez with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CO.'S STEAMERS.

Time saved over other routes about 48 hours.

Sea passage from Alexandria 74 hours, weather permitting.

Entire journey from Alexandria to London 140 hours.

Fares:—Alexandria to Paris, 1st cl. £20 6s. 9d.; 2nd cl. £15 0s. 0d. To London, 1st cl. £23 4s. 0d.; 2nd cl. £16 10s. 0d.

On arrival of the weekly fast steamer from Alexandria, carrying the SUPPLEMENTARY INDIAN MAIL, an express train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—Lebeau & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E. C.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS will be HELD in the Club Tent, on the Esplanade, on TUESDAY the 18th instant at 5-15 p.m.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Acting Honorary Secretary B. C. C.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the BOMBAY BOOK DEBT LOAN of 1st May 1865 will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st INSTANT, inclusive.

Holders of the abovementioned Stock should present their Certificates at this Office when applying for Dividend Warrants, which will be ready for delivery on the 1st proximo.

W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Public Debt Office, New Bank of Bombay (Limited), 13th October 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BOMBAY OFFICE of this Company is CLOSED from this date inclusive. All future Communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 1st October 1870.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited by the undersigned for the right to EXCAVATE SAND from the foreshore of their Property situated at Revus Moria, Angria's Colaba, during the present season. Applications will be received up to 15th instant, and any further information given by the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited. The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager.

Bombay, 7th October 1870.

MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a MARKET, opposite the Dockyard, at Mazagon.

Plans and Specifications of the above work may be inspected at the Office of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, where also printed forms of Tender may be obtained.

Tenders to be delivered at the Municipal Commissioner's Office on or before 5 p.m. on the 29th October 1870.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

H. TULLOCH, Captain R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 11th October 1870.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the COMPLETION of the following ROADS:—

1. Road from Elphinstone Road to Purbadavee, Mahim.
2. Branch Road from Jackaria's Bunder to Sewree Burial Ground.

Plans and Specification of the above works may be inspected at the Office of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, where printed forms of Tender may also be obtained.

In the event of any of the above Contracts being let, Contractors must be prepared to commence work in November 1870.

Each Tender to be sealed, and to bear an endorsement on the Cover stating to which of the above works it relates.

Tenders to be delivered at the Municipal Commissioner's Office on or before 5 p.m. on the 20th October 1870.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

H. TULLOCH, Captain R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 6th October 1870.

NOTICE.

THE PROLONGATION OF THE

WAR IN FRANCE,

and the consequent uncertainty of supplies from

THE CHAMPAGNE DISTRICTS,

compel us to ADVANCE, from this date, the PRICE of the higher brands of our SPARKLING WINES, viz.:—

QUARTS, from Rs. 36 to Rs. 40 per dozen.
PINTS, from Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 22 per dozen.

The supply even at these rates we cannot long guarantee

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

27th September 1870. Bombay.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 20th day of October 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider—

1. A letter from the Clerk of the Peace intimating that the Controller of Municipal Accounts had furnished the Accounts of the preceding Quarter, and that they are on the table.
2. Auditors' Report for year ending 31st December 1868.
3. Counsel having advised that there is no objection to a Monthly Concurrent Audit in addition to the Annual Audit contemplated by the Municipal Act, the Municipal Commissioner will propose that a Monthly Concurrent Audit be instituted from the 1st January 1871.
4. The appointment of Auditors for the years 1869 and 1870.
5. The Proceedings of the Finance Committee up to date.

I HEREBY also give NOTICE that, immediately after the business of the QUARTERLY MEETING is terminated, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held—

1. To consider the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1871.
2. A letter from the Clerk to the Justices applying for leave of absence.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, October 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skil and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

THE BOMBAY TRADING and BANKING ASSOCIATION Limited (in Liquidation).—At a GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the BOMBAY TRADING and BANKING ASSOCIATION, Limited, in Liquidation, held at the Office of the Association, No. 24, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of September, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, 32 Shareholders and the Company's Solicitors being present, the following Resolutions were passed:—

"That Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq., do take the chair."

"That the Report of the Liquidators, and the Final Statement of Accounts of the winding up, made up to 31st August 1870, now read, be adopted and passed."

"That the Cash Balance—Rs. 699-8-6—be, and is hereby, presented to the Manager, Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody, for his valuable services to the Association in the conduct of its affairs."

"That the affairs of the Bombay Trading and Banking Association, Limited, are fairly and fully wound up."

"That all Books, Vouchers, and Papers belonging to the Bombay Trading and Banking Association, Limited, be deposited with Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, the Company's Solicitors, but that they be not responsible for any loss or damage they may sustain while in their custody."

"That the best thanks of the Shareholders are due to the Liquidators and their Manager, Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody, for the able and satisfactory manner in which the Liquidation of the Association has been completed."

"That the best thanks of the Shareholders are due to the Company's Solicitors for their valuable assistance and able advice rendered to the Association in the conduct of its affairs."

"That the best thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair."

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Chairman.

Bombay, 3rd September 1870.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triesties Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts,	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. DANCE and KNELL have just arrived per Steamship STOWELL, from England, for the purpose of CLEARING OFF a

BANKRUPTCY STOCK OF DRAPERY GOODS,

principally of a quantity of BROAD and NARROW CLOTHS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, &c. which will be sold considerably below manufacturing prices.

No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th September 1870.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. S. M. De Souza, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that from the 25th instant the Hotel will be OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and the situation is best on the Hill. Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken for the comfort of Visitors.

HOPE HALL HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. P. Mendosa, the Proprietor of the Hope Hall Hotel, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has RE-OPENED the HOTEL, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation.

Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

Middle Cross Road, Louisa and Alexandra Point, 1st October 1870.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL,

(BY JEWANJEE & Co.,)

AT THE

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

(Within 5 minutes walk of Byculla and Tardeo Railway Stations.)

BYCULLA HOTEL is acknowledged to to be in every respect the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for an hotel, the building possesses advantages over bungalow hotels, and has been fitted up in such a manner as to ensure the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors. Ample accommodation has been provided for Families. All the Apartments are lofty, and well furnished, and an excellent Table is kept. Care is also taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality. Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two good Billiard Tables. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can he had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the Property and Effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at 'home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

CHARGES MODERATE.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,

The British and Indian Governments,

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out-door Work, as Iron Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands A Tropical Sun without blistering,

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple Brown and Black. Greens and Blue.

Oils, Turpentine and Brushes. Varnishes specially manufactured for India.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,

La Belle Sauvage Yard, London.

Caution:—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, Moteewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

BIERS & Co.'s STABLES and HORSE FODDER DEPOT, Back Bay Compound, Girgaum.

Shigram and Horse, ordinary hire Rs. 4
Brougham do. do. „ 5
Job Horses for any period.

Horses and Carriages on Commission Sales at all times.

BIERS & Co.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

HOLTA PLANTATION.

THE undersigned is authorised to supply private PARTIES and MESSES with Teas at wholesale rates direct from the Factory, at the following rates, free of all charges as far as Bombay, from which place they will be forwarded on by Agent.

Orange Pekoe	Rs. 1-12 per lb.	in packets of	6 lbs.	each
Pekoe	„ 1- 8	„	4½	„
Pekoe Souchong	„ 1- 4	„	4	„
Imperial Mixture	„ 1- 4	„	4	„

No orders under 20 lbs. can be executed, and parties wishing Teas in packets must give orders for an even number of packets on account of packing. Smaller quantities can be obtained from Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co., Poona and Bombay.

J. UMPLEBY, Manager,
Holta Plantation, Kangra Valley, Punjab.

MESSRS. Wm. WATSON & Co., CUSTOM HOUSE AGENTS, Land, Pass through the Custom House, and Forward Goods, Packages, &c., to their destination, and ship Packages, &c., for England or elsewhere.

Messrs. W. W. & Co. are also conducting a General Agency Business, in all its different departments.

Goods of every description, obtainable in Bombay, supplied to up-country Messes, Residents, Contractors, and others. Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., imported through their English Correspondents at the request of Constituents.

Passages secured in, and all information furnished regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Messrs. BADHAM & COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE,

BOMBAY.

		Rs.	a.
BADHAM'S Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9	0
BADHAM'S „	Silk and Wool	9	8
BADHAM'S „	Indian Shirt	7	0
BADHAM'S „	French Colored Shirts	65	0 per doz.
BADHAM'S „	White Shirts	60	0 „
BADHAM'S „	Overland Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S „	Travelling Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S „	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
BADHAM'S „	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18	0
BADHAM'S „	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16	0
BADHAM'S „	Serge Suits	40	0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN

By appointment

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap	Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto	35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.

A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers	Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds	
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	30
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats Rs. 5 to	6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats	7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-6 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

Terms Cash.

17 Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,
JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY

versus

THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	„ 125 each.
Do. „ 800 „	„ 100 „
American Union Scales	„ 30 „
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„ 15 „
Do. 4 „	„ 10 „
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	„ 10 „
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„ 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, „	„ 6 „
Condensed Milk „	„ 12 „

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S

GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS
at Moderate Prices for Cash.

THE 1870 ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

POST FREE TO INDIA.

THE GENTLEMAN'S GUINEA ELASTIC BOOTS.

Calf for Walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, free to India by sample post on receipt of remittance for 22s., and a paper pattern size of sole. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY

ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,

17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia, in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

LEA and PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers, and Oilmen universally.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY..........Elphinstone Circle.
POONA..........East Street.
CALCUTTA..........Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
	CHAMPAGNES.	
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto. The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	40 0
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

. Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
	SPARKLING MOSELLES.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0
	SPARKLING HOCKS.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0
	STILL HOCKS.	
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
	STILL MOSELLES.	
23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0
	CLARETS.	
12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0
	BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.	
42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

Credit.	Mark.		Cash.
20 0*	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0*	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0
	BRANDIES.	
27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen	Quarts.
„ 4 „	Pints.
„ 12 „	Magnums.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER

Our next shipment is due in all September per "Balkamah."

ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP.

CORDON BLEU,

A pure light dry Wine.

Rs. 28 per doz. Cash. *Good delivery.*

This Wine, although cheap, is really a good wholesome Champagne—pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening parties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, Block, Gray's and Block

LAROSE CLARET	Rs. 37
ST. JULIEN CLARET	„ 28

In cases of 1 dozen each.

W. NICOL & Co.

IND COOPE & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE.—OUR INDIA PALE ALE, Bottled by ourselves, can only be procured in Bombay, through our Sole Agent, Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

London, 26th Aug., 1867. IND COOPE & Co.

A NEW SUPPLY of the above celebrated INDIA PALE has just arrived by several vessels, and the undersigned is now prepared to execute orders for any quantity of Quarts or Pints.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of CANVAS.

Munroe & Co.'s COOPER.

Quarts	at Rs. 5 per doz.
Pints	at „ 3 „

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22 per doz.
Vieux „ Do.	„ 18 „
Cognac „ Do.	„ 16 „

Also

Sauterne, in 1 doz. cases, at	14 „

Ayala Albrecht's CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in 1 dozen cases at	Rs. 30 „
Pints in 2 „ at	„ 16 „

Messrs. Robb Moore & Co.'s CLARET.

In and 3 dozen cases at..........Rs. 13 per doz.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

		Rs. a. per doz.
Bass's Beer, bottled by Purt of London	quarts	5 4 „
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	3 4 „
Frederick Geisler & Co.'s Champagne	quarts	40 0 „
Ditto Ditto	pints	22 0 „
Ayla Albrecht & Co. Ditto Chateau D'Ay	quarts	30 0 „
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	16 0 „
Sechbach Erlanger & Co.'s Champagne, Imperial, 1st quality	quarts	36 0 „
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	pints	32 0 „
Ditto Sparkling Moselle	quarts	35 0 „
Ditto ditto Hock	quarts	35 0 „
The United Vineyard Proprietors Company of Cognac Brandy		22 0 „

Also.

Hodson's Paint and Varnishes.
David Corsar's Canvass.
Cleaver's Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

Bombay, May, 1870. MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Steam Launch complete with Machinery:—

23 feet long, to seat 8 persons	£145
30 feet long, to seat 12 persons	£195
37 feet long, to seat 20 persons	£245
43 feet long, to seat 30 persons	£360

Machinery to suit boats built abroad:—

Of about 23 feet long	£95
„ 30 feet long	£115
„ 37 feet long	£140
„ 43 feet long	£180

Any of the above Steamers can be carried on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use.

Full particulars forwarded on application to

YARROW AND HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders,
ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses can be obtained at the office of this Journal.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS

TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS—
THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB,
THE REFORM CLUB,
THE WINDHAM CLUB,
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB,
AND OTHERS,
ALSO
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.

LONDON HOUSES:
44, MARK LANE, CITY, and VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.
BORDEAUX HOUSE
PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.
INDIA HOUSE:
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. are prepared with their imports to meet the tastes of all. Attention is directed to the following list:—

SPARKLING WINES.

Imported via the Suez Canal.

			Pts.
CHAMPAGNE: Finest Dry	Magnums	Rs. 74 0	...
Do.	Quarts	40 0	22 0
Fine Sparkling	do.	36 0	19 8
Good do.	do.	30 0	16 0
MOSELLE: Nonpareil, Sparkling	do.	40 0	22 0
Muscatel	do.	36 0	19 8
HOCK: Nonpareil, Sparkling	do.	40 0	22 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
MOSELLE.—BRAUNBERGER	Rs. 25 0	...
HOCK.—JOHANNISBERGER	42 0	22 0
MARCOBRUNNER	34 0	...
FORSTER TRAMINER	34 0	...
RUDESHEIMER	26 0	14 0
HOCHHEIMER	23 0	12 8

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 32 0	17 0
NUITS	26 0	...
MACON	21 0	...
CHABLIS	22 0	12 0

BORDEAUX.

CHATEAU MOUTON,	Gold Capsule	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
„ RAUZAN,	Black capsule	25 0	14 0
„ LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
„ PALMER,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
„ LAROSE,	Yellow capsule	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule	17 0	10 0
CANTENAC,	Red capsule	15 8	9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule	13 8	...
HAUT SAUTERNES,	Red capsule	22 0	12 0

SHERRIES.

A 1 AMONTILLADO, an exquisite Wine	Rs. 38 0
AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft, and pale	28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, light gold colour	22 0
„ BLUE SEAL, extra pale and dry	22 0
„ BROWN SEAL, dry, pale and delicate	22 0
„ YELLOW SEAL, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
„ WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin, Pale	15 8

MADEIRA.

VERY CHOICE EAST INDIA	33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts
VERY OLD FIRM CRUSTED	Rs. 36 0	...
A 1 GOLD SEAL; an Invalid's Wine	30 0	...
BLACK SEAL; a Dessert Wine	24 8	14 0
RED SEAL; a very good Wine	18 0	10 8

SPIRITS.

The Best and Oldest Imported.

COGNAC; superior very Old Pale,	Black capsule	Rs. 32
„ Superior, Old Pale,	Yellow capsule	28
„ Pale,	White capsule	25
RUM; superior Old Jamaica		22
OLD TOM; London Gin		21
WHISKY; Irish		23
Scotch		22
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)		19

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA; finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	„ 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	„ 20	...

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our terms will be found MOST LIBERAL both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. The present occupant will vacate on the 31st May. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, ARNOULD'S LODGE, at Matheran, for the Season. Apply to Messrs. MERWANJEE & Co., No. 1, Church Lane, Fort.

TO LET, ROOMS on 1st and 2nd Flour Block No. 2, and on the 1st Floor Block No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, suitable for Offices.—Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET, the OFFICES presently occupied by Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, & Co., suitable either for Merchants' or Solicitors' Offices.—Apply to

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

Bombay, 13th October 1870.

TO LET, immediately, the FIRST FLOOR of HOUSE No. 16 A/1 well adapted for an Office, very airy Rooms, facing Custom, Elphinstone Circle, on account of Mr. Kursondass Madhowdass, the late tenant. Apply to the undersigned at Mandvee Bunder or in Fort at Mr. Shamrao Pandoorang's Office.

TREECUMJEE VELLJEE.

Bombay, 11th October 1870.

WELL WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS.

BUNGALOWS FOR SALE

AT PANCHGUNNY.

MESSRS. R. FELL and SON have been instructed to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in East Street, Poona, at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY the 27th inst., the following VALUABLE PROPERTIES:—

WELTON VILLA and MELBOURNE COTTAGE, together with the Outhouses belonging thereto, and about 21 beegas of Land. The property is well stocked with trees, and abundantly supplied with water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid at the time of sale, the remainder of the purchase money to be paid within two weeks, and all expenses of transfer, &c., to be defrayed by purchaser.

R. FELL & SON, Auctioneers.

Poona, 10th October 1870.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words

JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

BREAKFAST

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼ lb. ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for shares dull and drooping. Government Paper in demand.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 14.

Ricard, Ensign, 1-3rd Regiment (The Buffs), on leave, from Dugshaie.

Carleton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, from Bangalore.

Cotton, Lieutenant, 21st Hussars, on leave, from Madras.

Welman, Ensign, 85th (King's) Light Infantry, to appear before a medical board, from Meean Meer.

Hawes, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Loodiana.

Mulcaster, Major General, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Simla.

Spottiswoode, Captain, 21st Hussars, on duty, from Lucknow.

Lethbridge, Major, 105th Regiment, on leave, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 14.

Wood, Colonel, 14th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Matheran.

Bally, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Ellichpore.

Carleton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kamptee.

Cotton, Lieutenant, 21st Hussars, on leave, to Lucknow.

BOMBAY DISTRICT ORDER.

Bombay, 14th October 1870.

District Orders, para 4, of the 28th ultimo, is cancelled.

Reveille will be sounded at all stations in the district at 5 A.M. until further orders.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 8.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Apothecary S. Turvey, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department at his own request.

The Hon'ble Sir C. P. Hobhouse, Baronet, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, availed himself on the afternoon of the 26th September of leave of absence granted to him.

Mr F. D. Chauntrell, Government Solicitor at Calcutta, has obtained one month's leave of absence, without pay.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments in the Central India Horse, consequent on the departure of Major C. James, on furlough to Europe:—

2nd Regiment.

Major J. D. Hall, 3rd Squadron Officer, at present officiating as 2nd in Command and in charge of the 1st Regiment, to revert to the 2nd Regiment as officiating 2nd in Command and in charge of the regiment, until further orders.

1st Regiment.

Captain A. G. Mayne, 2nd Squadron Officer to officiate as 2nd in Command and in charge of the regiment until further orders.

Lieutenant R. J. H. Wyllie, 1st Squadron Subaltern, and officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant F. A. Wilson, officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to confirm the following Station Order issued by Colonel G. Jackson, Commanding at Deolee, dated the 18th of October 1869:—

Assistant Surgeon J. Macgregor, attached to the Deolee Irregular Force, having passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard, has been placed in medical charge of the Deolee Irregular Force, with effect from the 12th October 1869.

The services of Lieutenant A. DeC. Rennick, B. S. C., Quarter Master of the 35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class in that Province.

In consequence of the return from furlough to Europe of Major M. B. S. Lloyd, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st grade in British Burmah, the following changes have been made in the Commission of that Province, with effect from the 24th July 1870:—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Browne, officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd grade.

Captain C. O. L. Prendergast, officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 4th grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 1st grade.

Mr. H. Buckle, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 1st grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade.

The services of Captain W. G. Hughes, officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 4th grade in British Burmah, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department for employment as Town Magistrate of Akyab.

Captain C. H. A. Gower, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade in British Burmah, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade in the absence of Mr. D. F. Lonsdale, who has obtained sick leave, or until further orders.

Mr. C. Duke, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade in British Burmah, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade in the room of Mr. R. F. St. A. St. John, who has been appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Hill Tribes in Northern Arrakan, or until further orders.

Mr. A. Hough, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade in British Burmah, has been granted leave to Europe on medical certificate for twenty months.

Lieutenant H. B. Abbott, officiating Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, has passed, with credit, the examination in Indian History, International Law, Indian Treatise, Jurisprudence and Political Economy, as prescribed in the Notification in this Department, No. 1484, dated 5th December 1864.

Captain C. H. Plowden, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class in the Central Provinces, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 4th class until further orders.

The services of Ensign J. A. L. Montgomery, of the 92nd Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern of the 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for appointment as an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. E. Cooke received charge from Mr. C. R. Kiernander of the office of Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, on the afternoon of the 3rd ultimo, and of the office of Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Nagpore Circle, on the afternoon of the 12th idem.

Mr. Kiernander assumed charge of the office of Assistant Accountant General, North Western Provinces, on the forenoon of the 17th ultimo.

Mr. G. H. R. Hart is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Accountant General, Madras.

Mr. C. E. Chapman made over charge of the office of Accountant General, Bombay, to Mr. W. E. Gordon on the forenoon of the 27th ultimo.

Mr. R. W. Ludwick, resumed charge of the office of Deputy Accountant General, Madras, on the forenoon of the 19th ultimo, and received charge of the office of Accountant General from Mr. F. Lushington on the afternoon of the 21st idem.

Mr. C. A. Stuart, Post Master of Bombay, availed himself on the afternoon of the 1st December 1869 of the privilege leave granted to him on the 21st idem, and returned to duty on the 1st March 1870.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

In cancelment of G. G. O No. 645 of 1867, the admission of Lieutenant W. S. Nugent, 103rd Foot, to the Bengal Staff Corps, will date from the 4th August 1865.

Lieutenant William Sidney Nugent, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the 12th February 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

This cancels G. G. O. No. 191 of 1870, promoting him to Brevet Captain from the above date.

Captain W. S. Nugent, of the Bengal Staff Corps, promoted to the rank of Captain from the 12th February 1870, is permitted to retain the appointment of Adjutant of the 2nd Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

The services of Ensign J. A. L. Montgomery, of the 92nd Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Punjab Frontier Force.—1st Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant J. B. Watts, of the 1st Foot, officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern and officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, a probationer for the Madras Staff Corps, to be 2nd Squadron Subaltern on probation, vice Lieutenant D. S. Cuninghame, appointed 1st Squadron Subaltern.

That part of G. G. O. No. 875 of the 12th September 1870, appointing Lieutenant G. Swinley to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern, 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is hereby cancelled.

Lieutenant Swinley will retain his appointment of 2nd Subaltern, Hazara Mountain Battery.

The services of Captain H. D. Cathcart, of the Bombay Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Weston Peile, of the Royal Engineers, Superintendent Engineer, Rajpootana (State) Railway, Agra District, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. C. Plowden, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Class Assistant, Stud Department, is allowed leave of absence for ten days, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit the Presidency preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe on private affairs under the Regulations of 1868.

Punjab Frontier Force.—Peshawar Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant M. J. King-Harman, 2nd Subaltern (now on furlough, to be 1st Subaltern, vice Lieutenant A. Conolly, appointed to officiate as Quarter Master, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

Lieutenant R. G. Fitzgerald, officiating Subaltern, No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery, to be 2nd Subaltern, vice Lieutenant King-Harman.

Nagpore Volunteer Rifles.—To be Honorary Colonel.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Keatinge, C.S.I. & V. C., officiating Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Lieutenant William Brydon, of the 101st Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 42nd (Assam) Regiment of Native Light Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 24th December 1868, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

His Excellency the Governor-General of India has been pleased to appoint Major, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, R. Baigrie, of the Bombay Staff Corps, to be an Honorary Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency's Personal Staff.

Surgeon-Major George Ranken Playfair, M.D., is promoted to be a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with temporary rank, during the absence on sick leave of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. Rose, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. H. Bull and E. J. Kedan, Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade, Public Works Department, Oudh, having passed the prescribed examination, are promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, with effect from 3rd September 1870.

The services of Colonel G. V. Wilkieson, R.E., Officiating Chief Engineer, Mysore, are replaced at the disposal of the Madras Government from the date on which he may be relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Sankey, R. E.

Mr. W. P. Mather is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, with effect from the 1st May 1870, and placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

Mr. F. Williams is appointed to the Public Works Department as a temporary Supervisor of the 1st grade, and posted to the Irrigation Branch, Punjab.

Mr. T. Login, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the 2nd Circle, Buildings and Roads Branch, Punjab, during the absence of Colonel J. D. Campbell, on privilege leave.

The appointment of Mr. A. Atkins, as a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, on probation, in the Central Provinces, notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 21 F. of 23rd August last, is cancelled.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Ballona (s)	Wilkinson	Calcutta, Sept. 25.
	Wimbledon	Christie	Liverpool, June 15.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Catherine Apear (s).	Montgomery.	Kurrachee.
	County of Nairn	Bain	Java.

The ship Queensberry, Torrence, to Coconada, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Burmah, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
10	Rangoon (s)	Smarts	Moulmein, Oct. 3.
12	Mongolia (s)		Suez.
	Historian (s)		Liverpool.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.			
8	Oriental (s)		Rangoon.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

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The object of the Board is to advance the cause of Christian Education, especially among the large European and Eurasian population in the Bombay Presidency.

The following Schools are in connexion with the Board:—Diocesan School, Byculla; St. John's School, Colaba; St. Peter's School, Mazagon; Bishop's School, Poona; Bishop's School for Girls, Poona; Pensioners' School, Poona; Sholapore European and Eurasian School.

Of these the Diocesan School, Byculla, and the Bishop's School, Poona, have been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as High Schools, teaching up to the University Standard for Matriculation, and at both Boarders are received.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work Subscriptions are solicited. They will be received by the Hon. Treasurer, Watson's Hotel, Esplanade, Bombay, or by the Hon. Secretary Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 7th June 1870.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

(RECOGNIZED BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AS A HIGH SCHOOL TEACHING UP TO THE UNIVERSITY STANDARD FOR MATRICULATION.)

HEAD MASTER—MR. J. A. SWORNSBOURNE, Late 2nd Master of Albert College, Framlingham.

HEAD MISTRESS—MISS WATLING.

The Committee having secured a large upper-storied Bungalow, overlooking the Government Gardens, for the Schools, have entirely separated the two departments. For Terms, for Boarders, or Day-Scholars, &c., apply to the Head Master or Head Mistress personally or by letter.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

WILKINSON—October 1st, at Kanoo Junction, the wife of Mr. J. Wilkinson, (Locomotive Department E. I. Railway,) of a son.

MATHEWSON—October 4th, at Ramkistopore House, Howrah, the wife of Captain A. T. Mathewson, ship Armenian, of a son.

HAMER—October 9th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. F. Hamer, of a son.

PRICE—October 9th, at Calcutta, the wife of Charles E. Price, Esq., of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

HAMILTON—October 7th, at Allahabad, the wife of Talbot Hamilton, Esq., of a son.

SHERLOCK—October 8th, at Etawah, the wife of T. T. Sherlock, Esq., Civil Surgeon, of a son.

PATCH—October 6th, at Ferozepore, the wife of Lieutenant R. Patch, S. A. C. General, of a daughter.

BEAMES—October 8th, at Landour, the wife of Captain P. T. Beames, (late) 1st Battalion 11th Regiment, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGE.

OLLIVANT—DAVIS—October 5th, at Nynee Tal, by the Rev. J. Richards, Alfred Ollivant, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, son of the Right Reverend the Bishop of Llandaff, to Mary Clementina, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel William Davis, Bengal Staff Corps, and Deputy Inspector General of Police, N. W. Provinces.

DEATHS.

BEUREN—October 10th, at Rajerpore, Richard Francis John Beuren, Esq., Contractor Allahabad, aged 47 years.

MAITLAND—October 3rd, at Jhansie, after a short illness, of dysentery, Pelham Maitland, Esq., Assistant Engineer, D. P. W., eldest son of the Rev. Pelham Maitland of Sandwith, County of Kent, England, aged 26 years.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1870.

MR. FITZJAMES STEPHEN is about to make a fresh and special attack upon the professional criminals of India. It has been long known that crime has a sort of caste in this country; and a few months ago a gang was arrested in Bombay. Although they have fixed abodes, yet they are a vagabond folk, journeying for plunder and returning home to divide the spoil. Some are petty robbers, snatchers up of unconsidered trifles, pilferers like the cadgers and gipsies in England. Others lift cattle with the skill of a Highlander of the days before Wade made his roads; and yet others organize gang robberies, and scruple at nothing. These bodies have regular chiefs and unwritten codes of law governing the distribution of spoil. They are partially communists, at least in so far as the division of loot is concerned; and their creed is that of mine Ancient Pistol. Nor are they unmindful of their gods; for they have an income-tax on the joint estate, just five-eighths per cent. heavier than Sir Richard Temple's, and the proceeds are applied to ecclesiastical purposes. The principle of division, however, is not strictly communistic. Talent is recognised, merit and enterprise are rewarded; each robber who actually "conveys" something from its rightful, or presumably rightful, owner, obtains a share over and above the common share and the share of—shall we say the Church and the Crown? For when the tax for the Church has been deducted, the robber and the chief divide equally eight and twenty per cent. of what remains, and the other sixty-eight and a quarter is equally divided among the whole clan. The worst part of the business is that these people cannot help being criminals. The statement will shock many people, but the truth is that the children are born in crime, initiated into crime, trained in crime. We are told on authority that as a carpenter cannot become a bunya, so a professional criminal cannot become an honest man. Probably it does not occur to him that there is anything wrong in crime, or that honesty is other than a peculiarity of the rest of the world. Although we cannot allow our perception of the fact that crime is a second nature to these tribes to bind our hands, yet in dealing with them we are bound to consider their moral or immoral state, and act differently in some respects than we should with ordinary criminals. The caste system imposes a disability on them, and they are entitled to special treatment.

Now the remedy devised by Mr. Stephen is this: "to put the tribes under supervision in such a manner as to confine them to their homes, or, at all events, to provide the means of giving notice to persons likely to be injured by their depredations. The supervision consisted in forming a register of the members of the tribes, compelling them to reside within certain local limits, forbidding them to leave those limits without permission, and authorizing their apprehension if they should be discovered beyond them, and their transmission to the place where they ought to live. This last provision is the only one in the bill which would be made applicable to the whole of India. The provisions as to registration would apply to those provinces only which had been ascertained to form the place of residence of the tribes in question." Nor is there any novelty in the remedy. The system was tried in the Punjab, and answered very well indeed; but the professional criminals had professional or other friends; these questioned the legality of the executive rules, which were so admirable and acted so well, and the High Court having decided that the rules were illegal, the robbers and murderers were relieved from a supervision which was irksome to them! We must say this is a good specimen of that idolatry of law which is becoming a fixed faith to the profit of knaves and rascals. Of course the honest men of the Punjab cried aloud, but the knaves and rascals naturally rejoiced. One may have said—"What does the Sirkar mean by saying it is illegal to take effectual measures for the prevention of crime?" The other may have said—"Excellent Sirkar, this; puts us on an equality with the people who plume themselves on being honest and not criminal." It must surely be difficult to make the natives understand our motives and conduct; but it is not difficult to see that decisions of this kind will soon make the natives look upon the High Courts as the real Sirkar. Here were executive rules acting admirably; they are condemned and set aside, law coming in, no doubt reluctantly, as a sort of *mittrailleur* on the side of crime; and the consequence is that "an Act" has to be passed, a net woven in which it will be odd if there are no large meshes. There are objectors to the new bill, who contend that it interferes with the liberty of the tribes, and that it will lead to Police oppression. Is any law absolutely exempt from liability to the latter charge? We entirely agree with Mr. Stephen, who says that "when it comes to a question whether the criminal are to be annoyed by the police, or the public annoyed by the criminals, he prefers the first branch of the alternative." Moreover, he does not think that ordinary criminal law can cope with organized crime; what is wanted is a force specially directed to break up the organization. Such a force existed in the Punjab executive rules; but the High Court intervened and broke up the force. The executive rules are to be set forth now with all the authority derived from a decree formally passed through the High Parliament of Olympus; but it may be doubted whether the Act will be as effective as the executive rules for attaining such an exceptional object as that in view.

With regard to the second branch of the bill we leave the discussion of its provisions to that virtuous contemporary who recently inserted a shameless advertisement on the subject, much to the disgust of decent people.

ANOTHER fresh tax! Bombay has a new and pleasant evening rendezvous, known as *the* Bunder, where Mr. Hammond dispenses excellent meats and drinks. Here the dandy in his bottle-green coat, the smart subaltern in undress uniform, the sedate Judge, the engaging Civilian, scrupulously attired, and the mob of nobodies are wont to congregate. Here the sex, to whom we all bow adoringly, assemble to breathe the fresh air—when it is fresh, to gaze on the beautiful harbour, always beautiful, to talk and be talked to. But what will become of the Bunder? It is about to be a Place of Fees and Tolls. The Tax-gatherer intends to take possession by virtue of "an Act," and a fee is to be extracted from all "animals" who enter the sacred precincts. Now we are, or are supposed to be, for nothing is exactly ascertained in this phenomenal world, Animals—H. E. and the Honorable Lawmakers as well as the mob who exist, apparently, to be taxed. Indeed, in India, the verbs "to govern" and "to tax" have become synonymous. But this by the way. As all "animals" entering on the Bunder are to be taxed, we assume—under correction from the High Court—of course all men, women, and children, as well as all horses, bullocks, buffaloes, dogs, cats—whatever is animated, in short, will have to pay a fee. Pleasure is so common in Bombay, delightful or semi-delightful spots in which to congregate so numerous, that we do not wonder at the apparent determination of Government to bring them within the area of taxation. Perhaps the Act is not meant to drive everybody off the Bunder save those literally compelled to go there; perhaps the word "animal" is used in a very restricted sense, but clearly there is room for a doubt, and it *may* be open to that awful entity "H. E. the Governor in Council" to tax the pleasure-seekers on the Bunder. Well; we can wait and see what will be done, and what meaning authority has fixed on the term "animal;" if the most extensive meaning, then the Bunder will become a Place of Vexation, beset by the official mosquito, whose sting is his tax.

WE are glad to state that the Supreme Government have sanctioned the plans and estimates for the extension of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway to Veerumgaum. If due diligence be used in this Presidency the works may be commenced at an early period, and further delay avoided. The company is quite prepared to "fall on."

WE learn from the "Pioneer" that the plans and estimates of the upper section of the Indus Valley Railway have been approved of by Government, and that a vigorous commencement on the works themselves will be made during the approaching cold season.

THERE are to be two amateur theatrical performances at Poona in aid of the fund for the sufferers by the loss of the Captain. They are to be under the special patronage of His Excellency the Governor.

THEIR Excellencies the Governor of Madras and the Commander-in-Chief returned to the presidency town last Tuesday morning in order to be present at a meeting of the Council. The same evening Lord Napier returned to Bangalore for a further visit of two days.

A NOTIFICATION in the "Gazette of India" fixes Friday, the 11th November next, at 11 A.M., as the time, and the Council Chamber in Government House, Calcutta, as the place, for the next meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

THE Act to legalize the levy of certain duties on timber imported into Moulmain, and the Act to amend the law relating to prisons in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burmah, and to provide rules for the regulation of such prisons, have received the assent of the Viceroy.

THE Government of India has notified that, in future, officers holding *regimental* medical charges, will, as in the case of those holding medical staff appointments, be allowed to retain such charges during the authorized periods of leave under the Furlough Rules of 1854 and 1868. The difference between the unemployed grade pay of the officer holding the substantive charge and the consolidated salary of the charge, will be considered as the staff salary divisible between the absentee and the officer officiating for him.

THE latest arrivals at Simla, says the "Pioneer," are Major-General and Mrs. Brooke Taylor, and Mr. Davies, the Chief Commissioner of Oude. "But the departure of the Viceroy and Staff gave the *coup de grace* to the social life of the place; and although a few irrepressible spirits—chiefly from the regions of the Club—organized yet one more ball on Thursday last, many of the familiar ornaments were absent, and the glories of the season are waning very fast. The Postal authorities are said to have won golden opinions by the provision of an efficient and cheap passenger service from Kalka to Umballa."

IT having come to the notice of His Excellency the Governor General in Council that at different times money has been advanced, by way of loan, to certain individuals and municipalities by local Governments and Administrations acting on their own responsibility and without obtaining the previous sanction of the Government of India, the Governor General in Council observes (in an order dated 5th Oct.) that this practice is entirely opposed to the principles of financial control. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to rule that no advances by way of loan are to be made by local Governments and Administrations without the special sanction of the Government of India.

THE "Delhi Gazette's" Cabul diary, bringing advices from 24th to 30th September, reports to the following effect:—Sirdar Mohamed Yakoob Khan had been making himself popular in Candahar by restoring jageers to certain chiefs. He is said to be preparing to march against Cabul to oust the Amir. In Turkistan, Sirdar Abdoolrahman Khan had conquered Shar-i-Subz and had made it over to the King of Bokhara, who was highly pleased with him. Shahnawaz Khan and Surwur Khan, sons of the late Amir Auzim Khan, with six thousand troops from Persia, are said to have arrived at Kolaub on their way to join Sirdar Abdoolrahman Khan.

THE PERIM LIGHT.

WE learn from the Master Attendant's Office that a new light at Perim is about to be set up. During the change the stationary light from the Aden light ship will be substituted, and placed on the flag staff at Perim, about one hundred and fifty yards due east of the old light. This temporary light will be erected on or about the 26th October and be visible from a distance of ten miles. A smaller light will be substituted on the Aden light ship to replace that sent to Perim.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

PER REUTER'S AGENCY.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 13TH OCT., 12-45 P.M.

German advices from Versailles, dated Wednesday, state that yesterday (Tuesday) Orleans was stormed and occupied and the army of the Loire driven across the river after 9 hours fighting. 1,000 prisoners were taken. Numerous skirmishes have taken place in the direction of Rouen.

The Prussians are advancing on Amiens.

Balloon news from Paris, dated yesterday, states that the population are calm and resolute.

General Bourbaki, who has left Metz, has visited the Empress (query, Emperor) by permission of the Prussians on a secret mission. He has arrived at Tours to take command.

The Queen has consented to the marriage of the Princess Louise with the Duke of Argyll's eldest son.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 14TH OCT., 2-51 P.M.

News received by balloon from Paris represents the Prussian circle round the city to have been enlarged instead of being narrowed, and states that the Germans have been dislodged from numerous positions and their earthworks destroyed.

Menotti and Ricciotti Garibaldi are expected at Marseilles.

The Prussians intend laying siege to the fortresses in the north of France.

The American General Lee is dead.

LONDON, 13TH OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was irregular.

Fair Dhollera 6¼d.

The Bank of England returns show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£12,125,000	Dec.	£ 125,000
Bills discounted	£16,125,000	„	£1,125,000
Bullion	£22,250,000	„	£ 125,000

Consols 92¾.

PARIS, 13TH OCTOBER.

Rentes 53¼.

VICTORY OF THE GERMANS AT ORLEANS.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM FROM THE FOREIGN OFFICE AT BERLIN.

(*Via Russia.*)

TO CONSUL GUMPERT, Bombay.

BERLIN, 13TH OCTOBER, 12-5 P.M.

OFFICIAL FROM VERSAILLES, 12TH OCTOBER.

On the 11th, after nine hours battle, Loire army repulsed upon Orleans and over Loire. Orleans stormed; several thousand prisoners taken. Our loss proportionally small. Engaged on our side first Bavarian Corps, twenty-second Infantry, and Cavalry Division.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. China, Captain J. C. Babot, will sail from Bombay to-morrow morning for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mrs and Miss Hopkins and five children, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs C Barchard, Mr F Alexander, Mr and Mrs W S Howard and infant, Mr and Mrs James Robertson, Mr Beonie, Mr J O'Leary, Mr J Kennet, Mrs Schneider, Captain Van Homrigh, Mr J Dawson, Mr David Jackson, Major General and Mrs Mulcaster, Mr James Brooksby, Mr Young and infant, and Ensign Welman.

For Suez—Colonel and Mrs W J F Stafford and infant, Mrs M A Macnaghten, Lieutenant Colonel H Haws, Mrs Dennis, Sister Amanda, and Mr A G Apcar.

THE BANDORA ACCIDENT.

THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY'S MEDAL PRESENTED TO MR. BRISCOE.

MOST of our readers will recollect the sad accident that occurred to a pic-nic party at Bandora one Saturday night in April of this year, resulting in the death of Madame Vinay and Miss Philipps, and in the narrow escape of Mr. Oldfield. The courageous conduct of Mr. Briscoe, senior officer of the P. & O. Company's steamer Hindustan on that occasion, was the subject of much comment. Ascertaining that some of his companions had been launched into the deep well from the top of the omnibus, he at once seized the reins from the driver, knotted them, and descended the horrid place. Right manfully he struggled; happily he rescued Mr. Oldfield, but the two ladies were beyond his succour. He received the thanks of many, and his conduct was referred to in highly complimentary terms in a Government resolution. And that, we are glad to say was not all the recognition of what he did; the Royal Humane Society of England has awarded him their silver medal and the presentation of that is the event which we have to day to chronicle. This medal is the second now in Mr. Briscoe's possession. He previously held the Society's bronze medal for saving life at sea; now he has also their silver medal; there remains for him only the Albert medal, and that he has pledged himself to win if ever he gets the chance. In fact, his deeds at Bandora were, in the opinion of the directors, worthy of that, but the rules provide that it can be awarded only for saving life at sea; so the silver medal was awarded and sent to Captain Henry, superintendent of the P. and O. Company, for presentation. That gentleman, believing that the best ceremony for the presentation would be at a meeting of the brother officers and friends of Mr Briscoe, decided on presenting the medal on board the company's s. s. Hindustan on Thursday evening last. A company of about seventy gentlemen were invited to dine and witness the presentation. Amongst those present were the friends of Mr. Briscoe, the Hon. Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice, Commodore Sir Leopold Heath, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs, Brigadier General Stock, Captain Robinson, I.N., Captain Morland, I.N., Captain Stock, Captain Turner, Dr. Knapp, Mr. Langley, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. H. Maxwell. There were also assembled Captain Curling and the officers of the s. s. Hindustan, Captain Babot, and the officers of the s. s. China, Captain Eastley and officers of the Travancore, the officers of the Orissa, Mr. Jay and the unattached officers, Mr. Parker, assistant superintendent, and all the staff of the P. & O. Co. The Hindustan, we need hardly say, was specially dressed and lit up in honour of the occasion. Nor was this all the honours. Whether in honour of the occasion, or rather in honour of Mr. Briscoe, it were hard to say, but that gentleman's brother-officers of the China, couldn't think of his going to dine like any other officer—they manned the boat themselves and rowed him to dinner; and right well they rowed too. We need not say that after dinner, after the speeches, and when it was time to "turn in" they rowed him back again, even then keeping time excellently, we are told. But we anticipate a report of the dinner.

The chairs were occupied by Captain Curling and Captain Henry, and after dinner the former proposed the toast of the Queen and the Royal Family, which was heartily received, and then that of the Army and Navy.

Brigadier General Stock replied on behalf of the Army, remarking that a deal had been said lately as to the state of the Army, but that he had no doubt that branch of the service would prove itself ready, if required.

Commodore Sir Leopold Heath, on behalf of the Navy, said—Gentlemen, in returning you my sincere thanks for the hearty and cordial manner in which you have drunk the health of the service to which I have the honor to belong, I cannot help alluding to the sad loss which we have so recently sustained. Captain Coles and myself were messmates as midshipmen in days long gone by. He did not at that time give signs of the genius which he undoubtedly possessed, but he endeared himself to us all by his light-hearted and affectionate disposition. It is unfortunate that, urged on by the enthusiasm often seen in great inventors, he was not contented with a partial success—he would not rest satisfied with the almost universal acknowledgment of the value of his system for harbour and coast defence, but he wished to push it to the extreme point of introducing it in our full-powered full-masted cruizing ships, and hence this great disaster. I take this opportunity of offering my thanks to those who have so handsomely contributed towards the fund I am collecting for the sufferers. Captain Curling has alluded to the signs of the times and the possibility of our being involved in war. There is no doubt that the publication of the projected "Secret Treaty" has shewn England that just as we are told that in the midst of life we should be prepared for death, so in the midst of peace we should be prepared for war. I am glad to say that, homeward bound as I am, I shall leave Bombay in a better state to resist attack than that in which I found you when I first come out. Through the energy of His Excellency the Governor you will very soon have a most respectable battery of heavy guns on the Oyster Rock backed by a smaller one on the middle ground. The battery on the Malabar Point will be strengthened, and with the assistance of your two monitors, which will soon be ready, I think you will be perfectly safe from any ordinary attack. I must be careful not to trench upon the duties of the gentleman who will propose to you the toast of this evening, but since the merchant service in general and our great steam ship companies in particular, are now-a-days so generally associated with us in all warlike expeditions, and since they furnish us with our principal stand-by—the Royal Naval Reserve—I hope you will excuse my expressing the great pleasure I feel in assisting at an entertainment given to celebrate a deed of valour performed by one of them, a deed showing as much true courage as many a one which, performed on the field of battle, has received a higher reward.

Captain Henry then rose for the business of the evening, and, after expressing the pleasure it afforded him to see honour bestowed on such a worthy recipient as Mr. Briscoe and to have the duty to invite together as many sailors as possible to see honour done a worthy brother-officer, he read the following resolution of the directors of the Humane Society:—

"At a General Court holden at the Society's office, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, on Wednesday the 13th day of July 1870, the Right Hon'ble Viscount Bury, M.P., in the chair, it was resolved unanimously—"That the noble courage and humanity displayed by Robert Francis Briscoe, chief officer Peninsular and Oriental Company's service, in having, on the 23rd April, 1870, gone down a well at Bandora Hill, Bombay, to the relief of Mr. P. A. R. Oldfield, who had been thrown therein by the upsetting of a coach, and whose life he saved, calls forth the admiration of this General Court, and justly entitles him to the Honorary Silver Medal of this Institution, which is hereby awarded.

"ARGYLL, President.
"BURY, Chairman.
"LAMBTON YOUNG, Secretary."

He also read the following extract from the general letter by the manager of the P. and O. Company, dated 19th August 1870:—

"Enclosed we beg to hand you copy of a letter from the Royal Humane Society announcing the award to Mr. Briscoe of the Silver Medal of the Society for his courage and humanity in saving life on the 23rd April last.

"The medal, and vote of thanks accompanying it, go forward by this opportunity, and we shall be obliged by your presenting them to Mr. Briscoe in a suitable manner."

The following was the letter received by the directors of the P. and O. Company from the Secretary of the Royal Humane Society:—

"Royal Humane Society, 4, Trafalgar Square, E. C., 6th August, 1870.

"Sir,—Herewith I have the pleasure of transmitting to you for presentation to Mr. R. F. Briscoe, chief officer of the ship China, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the silver medal of this society, which has been awarded him for his great courage and humanity in having saved Mr. P. A. R. Oldfield, and tried to save some ladies who were thrown accidentally down a deep well at Bandora by the upsetting of a coach on the 23rd April last. Be so good as to have this reward presented him in as public a manner as possible, and oblige.—Your obedient servant,

(Signed) "LAMBTON YOUNG, Secretary.

"C. H. Howell, Esq., Secy. P. and O. Company."

Captain Henry then said—My Lord Chief Justice and Gentlemen,—We have assembled here this evening to present Mr. R. Francis Briscoe with the silver medal which has been conferred on him by the Royal Humane Society of England, for his gallant conduct in saving the life of Mr. P. A. R. Oldfield, who had fallen into a well at Bandora. I have been requested by the above Society to make this presentation in a public manner, and I thank you for assisting me with your presence here this evening. As some of you are not aware of the circumstances calling forth this gallant action of Mr. Briscoe, I may mention that it occurred on a dark night, by the upsetting of an omnibus at the foot of Bandora Hill, from which two ladies and one gentleman were thrown into a well. Without a moment's hesitation Mr. Briscoe, with the usual promptness of a sailor, got portions of the harness off the horses and tied them together, Then making one end fast on the top of the well he let himself down and rescued Mr. Oldfield, but the ladies had unfortunately sunk before he could be of any assistance to them, although he made several attempts and continued his exertions till quite overcome with fatigue. (Then addressing Mr. Briscoe, Captain Henry said) I have much pleasure in now presenting you with this medal from the Royal Humane Society; and, gentlemen, I will wish you to join me in drinking Mr. Briscoe's health, and wishing him every success in life. (The toast was received with hearty applause).

[The medal, we may mention, is a beautiful piece of workmanship, Fire having been used by the ancients and moderns as the emblem of life, and its extinction as the symbol of death, the front of the medal represents a boy blowing an extinguished torch, in the hope, as expressed by the motto around, "*Lateat scintillula forsan*"—Peradventure a little spark may yet lie hid. Under that service, is an abbreviation of the inscription "*Societas Londine in resuscitationem instituta MDCCLXXIV*"—The (Royal Humane) Society established in London for the recovery of persons in a state of suspended animation 1774. The reverse exhibits a civic wreath the Roman reward for saving life; around is the inscription "*Hoc pretium cive servato tulet*"—He has obtained this reward for having saved the life of a citizen. Within the wreath is an abbreviation of the inscription *Vitam observatam dono dedit societa regia humana*—The Royal Humane Society presented this gift for saving life. And on the edge of the medal is inscribed the name of the holder, Robert Francis Briscoe, with the date, 23rd April 1870, of the accident.]

Mr. Briscoe then rose to acknowledge the presentation and toast, and in doing so said—I need not tell you, gentlemen, how much I feel the honour I have this night received in the presentation of this medal. I will not with any feeling of false modesty say that I scarcely deserved it, as I presume the medal would not have been awarded to me by the Royal Humane Society if they had not deemed me worthy of it; and I honestly confess, gentlemen, that I myself expected to get it. But I did not expect, nor do I scarcely deserve, the warm enthusiastic manner in which you have all greeted the presentation of that medal. I feel your applause deeply; the remarks also which the chairman has been kind enough to make with regard to my conduct has made me feel deeply proud. There is a feeling of sadness, gentlemen, mingled with my pride and pleasure at receiving the medal—I allude to the sad fate of those two poor ladies. I would have willingly given my right hand if I could have saved their lives. If I had been only fortunate enough to have done so how proud I would have now felt. It would be egotistical on my part were I to say anything further on the subject, as after all it was simply my luck to have been present. Any sailor could have done what I did with perfect ease. I am glad to say, gentlemen, I see dozens of sailors around me belonging to the dear old company, old friends and old shipmates, many whose plucky looks and strong right arms tell me but too plainly they would have gone and done likewise if they had been placed in the same position as I was. (Applause.) I thank you, gentlemen, for the warm way in which you have greeted the few remarks I have made. I also beg most especially to thank all the distinguished guests who have done me the honour to be present on this occasion. In conclusion, gentlemen, I will only say that I will always endeavour to prove worthy of the medal I have this night received. I trust it will ever incite me to fresh exertions to try and obtain another and higher reward which is within the reach of merchant sailors—I mean the Albert Medal. (Applause.) If ever I get a chance I think I'll try for it. I think I may safely say that I have all your good wishes that I may obtain it. (Cheers, amid which Mr. Briscoe, who had been frequently applauded, resumed his seat.)

The Hon. Sir M. R. Westropp afterwards proposed "the Peninsular & Oriental Company," coupling with that toast the name of Captain Henry, their worthy superintendent in Bombay. They had all, he remarked, been carried backwards and forwards in the steamers of the P. & O. Co., and always looked forward gratefully to the skill, care and discipline which is exercised on board these ships, in fact they felt proud to think that England had such a noble private company. As to Captain Henry, the Chief Justice remarked, every one present, he might say the half of the Europeans in India, had more or less experienced his kindness, and he might safely say there did not exist in the whole Island of Bombay a more popular man than the worthy agent of the P. and O. Co. (Applause.) He hoped never to see the day when India should not be England's, and he thought he was endorsing the sentiments of all present when he said he hoped never to see the day when the P. & O. Co. no longer should bring India to England. (Applause).

Captain Henry responded in his usual felicitous style.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs proposed the health of Captain Curling of the s.s. Hindostan, remarking on his well known skill and kindness to the passengers. He would not, he said, allude further to Mr. Briscoe than to say he hoped that gentleman would soon get command and he was sure he was worthy of it.

The toast was heartily received, and Captain Curling suitably acknowledged it.

The company separated shortly afterwards.

THE CABLE.

WE append the report of the Chief Electrician of the B. I. S. Telegraph Company as to the cause of the interruption. We are glad to learn that the cause was one from which we are not likely to suffer again:—

"The cause of the interruption was a total break of the cable which was lying over an *unknown shoal* in only seven fathoms of water. The bottom round about, on which the new piece of cable has been laid, is fine sand and mud. This could not be better for cable.

"The repairs were delayed by bad weather."

INSUBORDINATION IN THE ARMY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF is evidently determined to crush what seems to be the growing insubordination of the British Army in India. Fifty per cent. of the sentences of courts-martial are returned by Lord Napier "for revision" and increase of punishment; and it was only a few days ago that he regretted that sentence of death had not been passed on a military offender. His Excellency has now given another proof of his earnestness by ordering that all sentences of imprisonment shall be carried out in one of the prisons in India, and by promising that before long sentences of penal servitude will also be worked out in this country. Those men, therefore, who commit themselves in the expectation of a passage to England will be disappointed to find that they have only by so doing lengthened and aggravated the period of their exile.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 12.

NEW POLICE ACT FOR BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT IN THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

"THE acknowledgments of Government are due to Mr. Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, for the labor and trouble expended in the preparation of the Draft Bill, and to the Police Magistrates for their revision of it.

"The bill is an attempt to codify the laws defining the jurisdiction and procedure of the Police Magistrates and the executive police of the city of Bombay. It defines offences in terms of the Indian Penal Code instead of retaining the terms employed in Act XIII. of 1856. It is urgently represented that the jurisdiction of the Magistrates in thefts and similar crimes should be extended to cases where the value of the property is Rs. 200 instead of being limited to Rs. 50, as at present. It is also represented that the Magistrates should have power to award larger punishments generally than six months' imprisonment, which is the present limit, except in very special cases.

"Similar recommendations to these and others made by Mr. Souter have been adopted in Calcutta and Madras by the local Legislatures, whose enactments have been used in framing the Draft Bill. The reason of the delay in disposal of the present matter was that doubts were suggested as to the competency of the Bombay Council to pass a certain clause, and some difficulty was experienced in the arrangements for the Police Superannuation Fund.

"In the meantime, various matters which were to have been provided for by the bill, such as European Vagrancy, Contagious Diseases, and Court Fees, have formed the subject of legislation in the Governor General's Council, and for this reason the bill will have to be amended. It is probable that other amendments or additions may also be deemed advisable. The opportunity will be a favorable one for considering the expediency of continuing or extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions.

"Considering the importance of the subject, it appears to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council most desirable that the Draft Bill should be revised by a committee of officers acquainted with the laws in force in Bombay, and the general working of the present police regulations. The following gentlemen should be requested to form themselves into a committee to frame a revised bill and submit it with a report to Government—

"President: The Senior Magistrate of Police.

"Members: The Municipal Commissioner, the Commissioner of Police, or his Deputy.

"The Under Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, as member and secretary.

"Before submitting a Draft Bill to Government, the Committee should avail themselves of the assistance of the Legal Remembrancer in revising their draft."

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATURE.

THE Council met at Simla on Friday, the 30th September, and adjourned to the 3rd October.

On the latter date there were present—

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.S.I., presiding.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Hon'ble John Strachey.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble J. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C.

The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.

Major-General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C.B.

The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

MAULMAIN TIMBER DUTIES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen moved that the report of the select committee on the bill to legalize certain duties on timber imported into Maulmain be taken into consideration. The committee had made no alteration in the bill, and recommended that it should be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen moved that the bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CORONERS' BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen presented a preliminary report of the select committee on the bill to consolidate the laws relating to Coroners.

PRISONS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell moved that the report of the select committee on the bill to amend the law relating to prisons in the Punjab and the provinces under the immediate administration of the Government of India be taken into consideration. He said it would be seen that the effect of the proposed amendments was to reduce the enacting matter of the bill by about one-third of its original dimensions.

The reports of the several officers, experienced in the administration of prisons within the territories to which the bill applied, who had been consulted on the subject, indicated a general concurrence of opinion that the bill, as introduced, erred mainly in its attempt to arrange matters of minute detail, which could be better regulated by rules framed from time to time by the Executive.

The original bill was clearly obnoxious to the criticism that, whilst it aimed at completeness by going into such details as the definition of the minor duties of medical officers, gaolers, and the subordinate officers of prisons, and the regulation of the food, dress, and employment of criminal prisoners, it yet virtually recognized the impracticability of dealing exhaustively with such subjects by express enactment in its supplementary provision, under which the local Government was empowered to make rules in relation to the same matters.

In the provinces to which this bill was not intended to apply, such details in the administration of prisons were provided for by rules made by the local Governments. That system had been found to work well, and it had this obvious advantage over the plan of the original bill, that the regulations so constituted could be constantly varied as local circumstances might require, without the necessity of recourse to the intervention of the Legislature. The committee had therefore struck out the clauses relating to the matters above referred to, leaving them to be dealt with by the local Governments under the general power of making rules conferred by section fifty-four of the amended bill.

The other material amendments proposed were, in relation to the following subjects, taken in the order in which they occur in the bill:—

(1) The appointment and removal of prison officers (section eight);

(2) The power of interference in the control of prison affairs vested in the magistrate or chief executive officer of the district by section thirteen;

(3) Prison offences (section forty-seven); and

(4) The powers of the superintendent to punish offences against prison discipline.

The object of these amendments and the considerations by which they were suggested for adoption were so obvious as to call for but few remarks.

The power of appointment and removal of gaolers and the subordinate officers of prisons was, by sections seven and eight of the original bill, vested in the local Government. Such an arrangement was not only at variance with the existing practice in regard to such appointments and dismissals, but could not possibly work satisfactorily. The effect of the amendments proposed on this head was to maintain the present system.

As in some prisons the duties devolving on medical officers and gaolers might be more than it would be reasonable to expect a single person to perform in the manner contemplated by the bill, provision had been made for the appointment, where necessary, of a deputy medical officer and deputy gaoler.

Formerly, most prisons were under the charge of the District Magistrate, who was directly responsible for their good government. The requirements of modern prison-administration, however, demanded a closer and more constant supervision than the other multifarious duties of a District Magistrate admitted of his exercising effectively. Hence the direct connection of the Magistrate or chief executive officer of the district with the management and control of the details of management of prisons had been gradually severed, and under the present system such officer was very rarely superintendent of the prison. In most cases, however, the chief executive officer did exercise a general extra-official control over the management of the prison, and it was considered desirable that this practice should be recognized and placed on a legal basis. The amended bill consequently proposed to give this officer a quasi-concurrent authority in the general control of officers of prisons with the Inspector General of Prisons.

The enumeration of prison-offences under Chapter XI. had been extended so as to include every known offence against prison discipline, and was believed now to be thoroughly exhaustive of that subject.

Perhaps the most important of the proposed amendments was the enlargement of the powers of the superintendent of a prison in regard to the punishment of offences. Those powers under the original bill were limited to the award of sentences of close confinement for very limited periods and the reduction of diet.

Every expert in prison-administration could testify that the person in whom the direct control of prisoners was vested, must have the power of inflicting corporal punishment. Without such power, the efficient maintenance of prison discipline was not to be looked for.

The authority of the controlling officer was likely to be greatly weakened unless corporal punishment—the only punishment of which the majority of prisoners had a wholesome fear—could be inflicted without a regular judicial enquiry and reference even to such comparatively remote authority as the magistrate.

The bill as amended consequently provided for the infliction of corporal punishment, and the award of solitary imprisonment upon a summary investigation by the superintendent of offences against prison-discipline.

It also provided that, where the punishment of imprisonment was inflicted for any offence under the Act, such imprisonment should be "rigorous." This was considered equally necessary where the offender was an officer of the prison as in the case of prisoners.

Experience had shown that simple imprisonment had, as a punishment for offences by the subordinate officers of prisons, no deterrent effect. Presumably, the familiarity with prison-life acquired by such persons led them to disregard the disgrace and irksome restraint upon their personal liberty which in the estimation of others imprisonment of any kind involved.

Lastly, it was proposed to extend the operation of the Act to the North-Western Provinces.

An objection to this proposition had been made by the local Government of those provinces, apparently on the sole ground that their present system of prison-administration worked well, and consequently no change was required.

That objection, if of weight, as regards the North-Western Provinces, would be equally so as regards the other provinces to which this bill was intended to apply; for the system of prison-management now in force in the latter did not differ materially from that of the North-Western Provinces.

But the answer to the objection in either case was that the only material change that would be effected by this bill was the legalization of the present system of administration, which, as the law stood, had no legal basis whatever.

The existing law on the subject of prisons was contained in the several enactments enumerated in the first schedule to the bill. Those enactments were actually in force in the North-Western Provinces only; but the spirit of them (whatever that term might imply) was equally applicable to most of the provinces affected by the bill.

This law, whilst it defined certain offences against prison-discipline and prescribed penalties therefore, in no way legalized the rules framed by the local Governments upon which the present administration of prisons was based. The only possible authority for such rules was in the provisions of Act XVII. of 1844, but those provisions rested on the supposition that the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate of a district, acting under the general supervision of the District Judge, was the centre of the system, and such, as Mr. Cockerell had remarked, was not the case.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell then moved that in section fifty-one, line two, after the word "prison" the following words be inserted: "Ill-treating the prisoners, or."

He said that complaints of ill-treatment of prisoners by the officers of the prison were, as was well known to all who had had experience of the management of prisons, of constant occurrence. The bill as amended contained no provision for such cases. This omission, if not rectified, would probably render their reference—though they are generally of a very trivial nature—to some Magistrate necessary, and the form of a regular judicial enquiry would have to be gone through, entailing no small inconvenience and detriment to prison-discipline. He proposed, therefore, by inserting the words abovementioned to make such cases primarily cognizable by the superintendent of the prison.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell moved that the bill as amended be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS GENERAL FUNDS BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple moved for leave to introduce a bill to transfer to the Government of India the general funds of the Courts of Small Causes in the presidency towns. He said that the nineteenth section of Act No. IX. of 1850 provided that the fees payable in each of the Courts of Small Causes at the presidency towns should be paid over to an account, termed the general fund of the Court. In point of fact, however, this provision had remained a dead letter, and indeed could hardly be carried out consistently with the now recognized financial principle which demanded that all public income should be credited to the general revenues of the State, while all charges were debited to the expenditure of the State. The fees in question had, ever since the establishment of this course, been credited to the State as "Judicial Receipts" or "Law and Justice," without any special authority for such procedure. It was obviously desirable to place the matter on a sound financial and legal footing, and to treat the receipts and charges of the Presidency Small Cause Courts in the same manner as the receipts and charges of other courts were treated, that is, by crediting the fees to the general revenues of British India and meeting the expenditure from the same source. The bill would, accordingly, repeal the last clause of section nineteen and provide that all fees heretofore paid over to, and now standing to the credit of, the general funds of the Presidency Courts of Small Causes, should be paid to the Government of India for the general purposes of the State.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen wished to remove a misapprehension which might, perhaps, arise as to the object of this bill. It might seem objectionable to take away from the suitors of the three Presidency Small Cause Courts funds which the Legislature had intended to create for their benefit; but when we looked into the facts of the case, we should find that no injustice would be done. The funds, if in existence, would belong to no one. Neither the Judges and the other officers of the Courts, nor the suitors, nor any other assignable person had any sort of claim upon them. They would represent merely the excess of the Small Cause Court fees over the Small Cause Court expenses, and would, as such, form a part of the public moneys as much as any other portion of the revenue. He (Mr. Stephen) believed that the Government might from the first have made a rule under the Act that these funds should be applied to the general purposes of the revenue, and there was, he thought, nothing unfair in doing retrospectively by an Act of the Legislature what might have been done prospectively by an executive order, and what, in fact, had been done by the Executive without any order. It was impossible to mention any person, or any class of persons, who would be in any way injuriously affected by the passing of this Act.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis did not intend to oppose the introduction of the bill, and would not have troubled the Council with any observations but for what had fallen from his hon'ble and learned colleague Mr Stephen. The hon'ble member had attempted to combat the objections which he thought it probable the public might take to the retrospective operation of the bill. Now he (Mr. Ellis) must confess that he shared in the probable opinion of the public in this matter. He quite concurred with the hon'ble mover in the view that the principle of forming a special fund for Small Cause Courts was financially objectionable: there was no more reason for such a fund than there was for a special fund for the Court of a Munsif or a District Judge, and he thought it right that the existing law should be repealed, and the Small Cause Court general funds abolished. But the law had not hitherto remained altogether a dead letter, as the hon'ble mover had asserted; for whenever additions to the establishments of a Small Cause Court had been desired, it had always been usual to show that there was a surplus of the special fund available to meet the charge, without trenching on the general revenues. The alteration of the law prospectively was a very different thing from the retrospective action proposed by the bill, and he (Mr. Ellis) still retained the opinion which he had expressed when the projected bill was under discussion in the Executive Council. He thought that it would have been far better had the bill not proposed to sweep into the Treasury the surplus funds which had accrued under the law as at present existing, and in this opinion the public generally would, in all probability, concur.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, in reply, said that the funds had never been formed; that to give effect retrospectively would mean the crediting to some unformed and non-existent fund the surplus, if any, of the fees after defrayal of charges, which again would necessitate the making out a separate account from the beginning for each Court—an operation which could not now be satisfactorily performed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

PRISONERS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell introduced the bill to consolidate the law relating to prisoners not committed by a Court.

This, as before explained, was a purely consolidation measure.

Each part of the bill contained the substance of a separate enactment, and the bill, as a whole, comprised the entire law relating to prisoners confined by order of any Court, except that which regulated the internal management and economy of prisons.

Act XII. of 1867, the substance of which appeared in the bill as Part II., was designated the 'Presidency Jails Act;' but, unlike other prison Acts, it had no connection with the government of prisons, beyond providing for the appointment of a superintendent. The object of that Act was to transfer to the superintendent the legal authority for the detention and safe custody of prisoners which had theretofore been vested in the sheriff.

CATTLE TRESPASS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell introduced the bill to consolidate the law relating to cattle trespass. This also was a consolidation bill. It provided for the re-enactment of the extant provisions of the three Acts which now contained the law in regard to cattle-trespass.

The only amendments contemplated by the bill in its present shape were the provision that damages under section fourteen should be recovered as if they were fines, and the extension of the law in regard to injury done by pigs to private property to the case of a public road similarly damaged.

PENAL CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen moved that the bill to amend the Penal Code be re-committed. He said that he had not in any degree changed the views he had expressed upon the main provisions of the bill, in consequence of the criticisms which had been made upon them by the European and native press; but as the subject was an important one, and as certain amendments of detail appeared to be desirable, he made the present motion. He was determined to bring the matter forward at the earliest possible opportunity after the return of the Government to Calcutta, and on that occasion to state, in the fullest and most public manner, the reasons which led to the introduction of the bill and the objects which it was meant to effect.

The motion was put and agreed to.

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CRIMINAL TRIBES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen moved for leave to introduce a bill to provide for the registration of criminal tribes and eunuchs. He was glad to be able to say that as far as his experience had gone, he did not think that the natives of India were by any means a peculiarly criminal people. He thought that Bombay and Calcutta might, in this respect, compare by no means disadvantageously with Liverpool and Birmingham, and he was informed that many parts of the mofussil produced far less crime in proportion to their population than parts of England. There were, however, certain parts of India, and in particular the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh, in which crime was carried on in a manner altogether dissimilar to anything which was known in Europe. In certain parts of the country there were tribes of criminals who carried on theft and robbery as regularly, as systematically, and with as little sense of criminality as if they were following the most legitimate pursuits. Accounts of these tribes had reached the Government from various quarters. He (Mr. Stephen) would read a few selected passages from the papers before him; but, if necessary, he could increase the amount of evidence upon the subject to almost any required amount. The following description of the habits of these tribes was given by Major Nembhard, the commissioner of East Berar—a district which did not form the home of these tribes, but was one of their principal places of resort for the purpose of plunder. After enumerating several tribes he proceeds—

"We all know that traders go by castes in India: a family of carpenters now will be a family of carpenters a century or five centuries hence, if they last so long, so will grain-dealers, blacksmiths, leather-makers, and every other known trade. A carpenter cannot drop his tools and become a *banya* or a *lohár*, or anything else. The only means of subsistence open to him other than the trade to which he is born is agriculture; but in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, if he is born a carpenter, he will live and die a carpenter.

"If we only keep this in mind when we speak of 'professional criminals,' we shall then realize what the term really does mean. It means a tribe whose ancestors were criminals from time immemorial, who are themselves destined by the usages of caste to commit crime, and whose descendants will be offenders against the law, until the whole tribe is exterminated or accounted for in the manner of the thugs.

"Therefore, when a man tells you he is a Badhak, or a Kanjar, or a Sonoria, he tells you (what few Europeans ever thoroughly realize) that he is an offender against the law, has been so from the beginning, and will be so to the end; that reform is impossible, for it is his trade, his caste, I may almost say his religion, to commit crime."

This general description was fully borne out by other evidence; but a fuller notion of the character of these tribes might be obtained from a consideration of a very full account of one of them; it took, indeed, the shape of a regular history, which had been forwarded to Government by order of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh. This tribe was called the Burwar tribe, and its home was in the Gondah district. Its history began with a very significant and characteristic myth—

"More than four centuries ago, one of the tribes was ploughing a field close to a river. A woman who belonged to the family of a rich banker came to the river bank to bathe, and having taken off her necklace of pearls of great value, put it on the ground and went into the water. A kite or crow took the pearl necklace in its claws or beak and flew away. This jewel fell into the field which the Kurmi was ploughing. He took it up, was pleased with the prize, and went home and gave it to his wife. He then thought to himself that when a bird could take away such a valuable article, why should not he, who was a human being, betake himself to freebooting. After considering this matter deeply, he started on the journey, and in a short time obtained so great a wealth that all his forefathers could not have earned it by means of ploughing. Flushed with this success he spent the whole of the remainder of his life in predatory occupation, and laid the foundation of the Burwar clan. He proselytised a hundred men of his class, who after his death made further improvement in their art of freebooting. But the rest of the clan who still adhered to their peaceful occupation of agriculture, excommunicated and even turned them out of their villages. The party was then small in number, and began to live a nomadic life in the groves of Putna, and subsisted on no other occupation than freebooting. As this kind of robbery, which is done openly and is termed Buryar, these men acquired the same appellation, which was afterwards corrupted into Burwar. About 250 years ago, being chased by the people and rulers of the day, these Burwars left the groves of Putna, and having separated into three gangs, one (from which the Sonoria tribe appear to have sprung up) proceeded towards Delhi; the other, who appear to be the same as the Ahirias and Udhs, went to Sitapur and Hurdui; and the third to Buhroli in Zila Gorakpur."

The custom of these people, as of most of the other wandering tribes, was to live quietly for a considerable part of the year in their own district, and to spend the rest of it in wandering about the country to great distances plundering. They had a regular organization for the purpose, and their pursuits were carried on under the sanction of religion. Every Burwar child went through a sort of religious initiation on the twelfth day of his life, which was supposed to be essential to his success as a thief. When he grew up, he was a thief, as a matter, so to speak, of duty and necessity. "If a Burwar in his sound body and physical health, and without any sufficient cause, renounce his thieving profession, he is excommunicated from the brotherhood and excluded from participation in its spoils." The brotherhood, as he (Mr. Stephen) had already observed, was a regular organization. The Burwars were divided into gangs of from 20 to 50 men each under a chief, called Sehwa. "All the household expenses of the family of a Burwar of the gang are supplied on emergency by its head. While the Sehwa remains at home, looking after the families of his gang, the gang goes out to remote places for thieving purposes, and whatever property it acquires in theft, it places entirely before the Sehwa, who divides the same," according to a fixed rule, "among his subordinates. None of the gang is allowed to withhold any portion of his property from the Sehwa, who is looked upon as absolute master of the whole." At the end of the rainy season the Sehwas consult astrologers as to the most auspicious time for starting on their journey. They perform ceremonies, attend to omens, and travel in all directions and for great distances upon their business of plundering. On their return their plunder is divided according to a fixed rule. They first set aside 3¾ per cent. for offerings to their gods; of the remainder, 28 per cent. is divided between the thief and the Sehwa, and the remainder equally amongst the whole clan.

He (Mr. Stephen) had described the proceedings of these people somewhat minutely, because they might be taken as a specimen of the classes against which the proposed bill would be directed. The Burwars, however, were by no means the most important or dangerous of the criminal tribes. After all they were only petty thieves; but others, as, for instance, the Minas of Gurgaon, were robbers and dacoits capable of the commission of the most desperate concerted crimes. Others, as was the case with several of the Punjab tribes, were habitual cattle-stealers. Mr. Mayne, the commissioner of Allahabad, and formerly the head of the Police of the North-Western Provinces, had given a list of no less than twenty-nine tribes who lived in the North-Western Provinces and carried on criminal pursuits of various kinds. The proceedings, however, of each of these tribes had this leading point in common; they had during part of the year a fixed residence, and during other parts of it they wandered about for criminal purposes.

This fact suggested the remedy which had, in fact, been tried in the Punjab with respect to these tribes, and which it was now proposed to establish by law in that province, in the North-Western Provinces (where somewhat similar experiments have been tried), and in Oudh. The remedy was to put the tribes under supervision in such a manner as to confine them to their homes, or, at all events, to provide the means of giving notice to persons likely to be injured by their depredations. The supervision consisted in forming a register of the members of the tribes, compelling them to reside within certain local limits, forbidding them to leave those limits without permission, and authorizing their apprehension if they should be discovered beyond them, and their transmission to the place where they ought to live. This last provision is the only one in the bill which would be made applicable to the whole of India. The provisions as to registration would apply to those provinces only which had been ascertained to form the place of residence of the tribes in question.

This system was in force, and, as the Government are informed, with very good results, for about twelve years in the Punjab; but, at the end of that time, the question of the legality of the executive rules upon which it was based was brought before the Chief Court, and they decided that the rules were illegal. The result of this naturally was to put an end to the whole system, and this, in its turn, is stated by the Government to have produced very bad results. In a memorandum on the subject Sir Donald McLeod made the following remark—

"The existing law is wholly insufficient, and I do not think that any one who has had much experience in the detection and prevention of organized crime will attempt to assert that it supplies all that is urgently required, while the remonstrances which have poured in upon the Punjab Government from Police, Deputy Commissioners, and Commissioners, and even from Tahsildars and other members of the native community since the ruling of the Chief Court in regard to the surveillance of criminal classes was issued, sufficiently attest the difficulties which have resulted from this course."

This led him (Mr. Stephen) to speak of the objections which had been made to the rules proposed to be enacted. They might be resolved into two: one objection was that they would lead to oppression by the police, and another that they constituted an interference with the liberty of the tribes in question, and that the ordinary criminal law, which made it an offence to belong to a criminal tribe, and which enabled magistrates to take security for good behaviour from habitual offenders and persons of known bad character, was sufficient for all purposes.

With regard to the question of police oppression, he (Mr. Stephen) fully admitted that the danger did exist. He thought, however, that it might be guarded against and reduced to a minimum, and he believed that if the Magistrates worked the Act carefully, this might easily be done. That annoyance and interference would be experienced by the tribes subjected to the operation of the Act was probable, but that could not be helped. When it came to a question whether the criminals were to be annoyed by the police, or the public annoyed by the criminals, he (Mr. Stephen) would prefer the first branch of the alternative.

As to the second objection, he had always observed that English lawyers and law courts had a most exaggerated estimate of the power of the ordinary criminal law to cope with organized crime. To suppose that the ordinary processes of law would ever put down crime was like supposing that sportsman would exterminate game. The very utmost that the ordinary course of criminal justice ever had done, or ever would do, was to impose a certain amount of check upon crime, to keep it down to a certain level. A man proposing to commit a crime knew that he ran a risk of punishment, and this no doubt was a motive to a certain extent for not committing it; but all experience showed that the motive was not progressive. Ordinary criminal law did not put an end, or tend to put an end, to crime; it dammed or embanked the stream, but it neither diverted or drained it. When criminals formed, as in the case in hand, an organized class, a sort of body corporate, it was a fortunate circumstance for society, for it rendered them far easier to deal with than if they acted individually. It was possible to attack and break up the organization, and when that was done there was reason to hope that the individuals would not continue the crimes which they learned from it and carried out by its means.

This naturally suggested the question of reform—a question which had been raised by the High Court of Allahabad in a paper very lately received. This paper admitted that the legislation on the subject was necessary, but suggested that its object should be to encourage the local Governments to settle the tribes in question upon waste lands or elsewhere, where they might be gradually accustomed to a course of honest industry. He (Mr. Stephen) thought that such a course might, in many cases, be highly beneficial, but he did not see what legislation was required for the purpose. The course he apprehended might be somewhat as follows:—The local Government might inform a criminal tribe of their intention to put them under the regulations imposed by the Act. The tribe might then very reasonably enough say,—"Give us then the opportunity of living as honest men," and if the local Government were able to make a grant of waste lands, and subject the tribe settled on them to rules passed under the Act, the arrangement would no doubt be an excellent one. The bill, as framed, would enable the Government to make such rules. No bill was required to enable them to grant lands.

There was one important omission in the bill on which he (Mr. Stephen) would say a few words in order that it might not be supposed to have been made through ignorance. No provision was made for the case of wandering tribes who had no fixed place of residence during any part of the year. There were many of these tribes grain-sellers, mat-makers, and others who led a vagrant life, and who, it was said, were much addicted to crime. There was, however, this difference between them and the tribes at which the bill was levelled. The wandering tribes had, for the most part, honest occupations which were by no means a mere pretence, and which made it necessary for them to wander. Many of the grain-sellers, for instance, were exceedingly useful members of society, and though others frequently committed crimes, they did not make a regular profession of it under the rules of a regular organization like those of the Burwars or the Minas. Without stronger facts than were at present before the Government upon the subject, it would hardly, Mr. Stephen thought, be justifiable to subject such tribes to a passport system. If, however, any real necessity for such a step could be shown to exist, it would probably not be difficult to provide the legislative measures necessary to carry it out.

Mr. Stephen now came to the second part of the proposed bill which was directed against eunuchs. The subject was so disgusting that he felt the greatest reluctance in approaching it at all, and nothing but an imperative sense of duty could have induced him to refer to so loathsome a subject. The matter to which he was about to refer had been known to the Government of India for many years, as appeared from various papers on official record; but successive Governments had not seen their way to legislation, partly, perhaps, because more freedom of action was formerly entrusted to the Executive than was consistent with our present views, partly because doubts were entertained as to the proper course to take, and perhaps, to a certain extent, because of the extremely disgusting and filthy nature of the subject. Whatever might have been the cause of the delay which had taken place, Mr. Stephen was of opinion that it ought now to terminate. The eunuchs of the North-Western Provinces were as great a disgrace to human nature and to every Government which permitted their infamous association to exist as thuggee, infanticide, suttee, or any other abomination of the same sort. In plain words, it was officially proved that there existed in the provinces in question an organized association of eunuchs who carried on a system of unnatural prostitution. They perpetuated their class by kidnapping and castrating boys whom they either bought from the kidnappers or stole themselves. The boys were used for the purposes of their trade. The men solicited employment by public exhibitions of singing and dancing, often dressed as women. These facts had been proved on many occasions from 1852 (to go no further back) down to the present time. In some cases, men had been tried and convicted for kidnapping, mutilation, and other specific offences under the Penal Code, and had been punished with the severity which their crimes deserved; but the system still continued, and Mr. Stephen was convinced that it would continue till a direct attack was made upon the organization itself, apart from the punishment which would, of course, continue to be awarded to the abominable crimes in which its character was occasionally displayed. It was unnecessary to shock the Council by going into details. They were printed in horrible abundance in the proceedings of the North-Western Provinces Government, and the depositions of the children who had been kidnapped and mutilated were, perhaps, as frightful stories as were ever told in the world. One circumstance specially deserved notice: these wretches had a sort of king or head man, and formed a community having considerable property. The then Inspector General of Police wrote in 1866,—"These creatures live under a government of their own; they have a king (Dilsukh Rai is his name, and he is, or was, resident in Delhi), and in these provinces Naibs or Deputy Governors at Farakhabad, Mainpuri, Jaloun, certainly, and it is believed also at Amba in the Bareilly district, and at Jounpur. Under the Naibs are Gurus who are the surgeons of the class, and their assistants who were also guardians or keepers of the boys after emasculation and until sold or apprenticed for most infamous purposes." In some instances, persons joined this association voluntarily and with a view to participation in its property.

Such were the facts with which the Government had to deal, and Mr. Stephen was of opinion that the evil was one which ought to be crushed at all hazards, and no matter who objected to the process. He did not, however, believe that any considerable section of native society, when they knew these facts, would regret or restrict the interference of Government. He thought, on the contrary, that the vast majority of the people would feel that the existence of an organized class of kidnappers and mutilators of children for such purposes as these was an affront and injury to every honest man in the country.

What, then, were the measures which Government proposed? They were that a register should be formed of all such eunuchs as there was ground to suspect of any connection with proceedings of this sort. Such registers had, in fact, been formed in many districts, as the facts were notorious, but at present the Government had no legal power to form them, and no legal consequences followed from a man being registered. The task, of course, was one of delicacy and difficulty, and it could be discharged only by the aid of local knowledge and experience. This the local Governments and district officers would, no doubt, be able to supply. The course taken would be as follows:—The local Government would be empowered and directed to form registers of such classes of eunuchs as they thought ought to be registered with a view to the suppression of the system described. It would become their duty to take care that no persons came upon the register to whom the Act was not intended to apply. Domestic servants, for instance, in Muhammadan families of rank would not be registered, and probably other classes might be exempted. When, however, an eunuch was placed on the register, he would be put under very stringent disabilities. He might be required to register his property, and would be incapacitated from disposing of it by will or otherwise, so that none of his associates would get any share of it at his death. He would be prevented from travelling without permission as a member of a criminal tribe. He would be made liable to heavy penalties if he had in his house, or in any way under his orders or control, any boy under sixteen years of age. He would be forced to account for any castrated boy under that age who might be found under his control or care, and would be presumed to have obtained possession of such boy for an unlawful and immoral purpose unless he could prove the contrary. Lastly, all eunuchs would be absolutely forbidden to appear in public in women's clothes, or to dance for hire or otherwise either in the public streets or in private houses. Stringent as such measures might be, he (Mr. Stephen) believed that nothing less would break up the infamous association to which he had described.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned *sine die.*

THE PRISONERS BILL.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this bill is to consolidate the nine Acts which contain the law relating to prisoners confined by the order of a Court. The bill preserves intact the substance of the existing law; but some improvements have been made in its arrangement and wording.

F. R. Cockerell.

Simla, the 20th September 1870.

THE CATTLE TRESPASS BILL.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The primary object of this bill is to consolidate the law relating to cattle-trespass, which is now scattered through three Acts,—III of 1857, V. of 1860, and XXII. of 1861. The opportunity has been taken to improve the arrangement and the wording of the law; to provide that damages awarded for illegal seizures may be recovered as if they were fines; and (with reference to the case of Reg. v Linganá, bin Giubaná, 4 Bom. High Court Rep. C. C. 14) to declare expressly that a person who, through neglect, permits a public road to be damaged by allowing his pigs to trespass thereon, is liable to be fined. The cases of Reg. v. Mir Saheb Cassamia, 1 Bom. High Court Rep. 100; Reg. v. Mathur Pursbotam, 4 ib. C. C. 13; and Reg. v. Ganga Kom Mhasu, 5 ib. C. C. 13, have also been carefully considered.

F. R. Cockerell.

Simla, the 20th September 1870.

THE CORONERS BILL.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE.

We, the undersigned, the Members of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to which the bill to consolidate the laws relating to Coroners has been referred, have the honour to present this preliminary report.

The bill, as introduced, was intended merely to consolidate the existing law contained in two Statutes and three Acts, and it provided, in the words of 33 Geo. III., cap 52, sec. 157, that the Coroners should exercise the like jurisdictions as by law might be exercised by Coroners elected for counties in England. We have struck out this provision, which would have necessitated constant reference to English statutes and text-books, and we have in lieu thereof codified such part of the English law of Coroners as seemed adapted to the presidency towns.

The amended bill accordingly declares the Coroner's jurisdiction to enquire into deaths by accident, homicide or suicide, sudden deaths by means unknown, and deaths of prisoners in prison. It enables him to order a body to be disinterred. It provides for summoning juries, swearing the jurors, viewing the body, summoning witnesses, and *post-mortem* examinations.

It declares that the evidence shall be taken on oath, that witnesses unacquainted with English shall be examined through an interpreter, that questions suggested by the jury shall be put, and that the Coroner shall take down the material parts of the evidence. Power is given to adjourn the inquest. When the witnesses have been examined, the Coroner will sum up, and the jury will consider of their verdict. When the verdict is delivered, the Coroner will draw up an inquisition setting forth the matters specified in section 24, and in the form given in the second schedule.

When the verdict amounts to murder, culpable homicide, or killing by a rash or negligent act (the last mentioned offence is about to be added to the Penal Code), the Coroner will bind by recognizance any person acquainted with the facts to appear at the next Sessions and prosecute or give evidence. The Coroner will also certify the recognizances and deliver them with the inquisition and evidence to the Court in which the trial i to be. He may also issue his warrant for the apprehension of the accused.

The amended bill (section 27) expressly abolishes the Coroner's jurisdiction as to treasure trove and wrecks, and declares that he shall not be liable to execute process.

The Coroner of Calcutta will, under the amended bill, be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and not by the Governor-General in Council.

As to Coroners' juries, we have provided (section 31) that when an inquest is held on the body of a prisoner, no officer of the prison and no prisoner confined therein shall be a juror. There is a similar provision in the Schedule to the English Prisons' Act (28 & 29 Vic. c. 126), clause 48.

As to a Coroner's rights, we have added three clauses (33, 35, 36), one providing for repaying his disbursements for fees to medical witnesses, hire of rooms for the jury, and the like; another exempting him from serving on juries, and a third privileging him from arrest while engaged in the discharge of his official duty.

We have omitted the clause corresponding with Act XII. of 1867, section 12, as this will more fitly be placed in the Prisoners' Bill now before the Council.

We have omitted, as unnecessary, the elaborate specification of the informalities in case of which the inquisition may be amended by a Judge of the High Court. For variances between the statements in the inquisition and the evidence, Act XVIII. of 1862 (sections 1 and 57) appears to provide sufficiently.

We recommend that the bill thus amended should, before being passed, be published with this report in the *Gazette of India*, that it be sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, and that the opinions of those Governments, of the High Courts at the Presidency towns of the Advocates General and of the Coroners be obtained on its provisions.

J. F. Stephen.
F. R. Cockerell.

Simla, the 17th September 1870.

THE INDIAN REGISTRATION BILL.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Indian Registration Act has now been in force for nearly five years. It has gradually been extended to the whole of British India, except Oudh and Burmah, and it has attained its two great objects,—discouraging forgery and false evidence, and creating a trustworthy record of title to immoveable property.

In 1868 it was found expedient to exclude from its operation certain instruments executed by, or in favour of, Government, and the Government of Madras has recently applied for similar legislation as regards inám title-deeds.

To consolidate and amend the law on the subject is obviously preferable to adding a fourth Act to the three in which that law is now contained. The present bill accordingly repeals and re-enacts Acts XX. of 1866 and XXVII. of 1868. It incorporates the provisions as to registration contained in the Military Cantonments Act No. XXII. of 1864, sections 10 and 45. It extends the system of registration to the whole of British India, except Oudh. It renders written authorities to adopt compulsorily registrable. It enables sub-registrars to register wills and authorities to adopt and to receive deposits of such documents. It also enables sub-registrars to institute prosecutions without the registrar's sanction; and it excludes from its operation Madras inám title-deeds.

Besides these substantial changes, the bill effects various minor amendments suggested by the practical experience gained in working the Act of 1866. These may be shortly stated as follows:—

With reference to Mr. Justice Norman's decision in *Jalu Namdar* v. *Beicha Namdar*, 3 Ben. L. R., A. C. J., 394, "moveable property" has been defined so as to include juice in trees. And "addition" has been made to include, in the case of a native, his father's name.

In section 10, provision has been made for cases where there are more District Courts than one.

Section 17 has been expressly made applicable to leases from year to year, and to those leases (common in Bengal) which merely reserve a yearly rent.

In *Narayana Swami's Pillai's* case, 4 Mad. H. C Rep. 91, Sir Adam Bittleston ruled that the provisions in Act XX. of 1866, section 21, as to the description of houses and land, are merely directory. The bill, section 22, embodies this ruling, which is clearly in accordance with the intention of the Act.

In section 32 the words 'including a presidency town' have been omitted so as to render it possible for any local Government to amalgamate in the Mofussil a registry and a sub registry office.

It has been held by the Advocate General of Bengal that section 36 of Act XX. of 1866, requires the persons executing a document to appear simultaneously before the registering officer. Such requirement is obviously inconvenient and unnecessary. The corresponding section of the bill expressly provides that such appearances, if within the time allowed for presentation, may be either simultaneous or at different times.

In the same section the bill expressly authorizes the registering officer to refuse to register where any person executing the document denies its execution, or where an executant appears to be a minor, an idiot, or a lunatic. This is in accordance with the views of the Advocate General of Madras.

Section 37 empowers the registering officer to require the revenue officer in whose jurisdiction any executant or witness, whose attendance is desired may be, to issue and to serve a summons requiring him to attend at the registration office. Some difficulty has been felt in Madras, and elsewhere as to the revenue officer thus indicated, and the section has been altered by substituting for "the revenue officer" the words "such revenue or Civil Court as the Local Government directs in this behalf."

In working Part VIII of Act XX of 1866, (as to sending to the Registry Office memoranda of decrees and orders affecting immoveable property) difficulty has been found in recovering the costs of registration. The Bill accordingly provides that the party in whose favour the decree or order has been made, shall himself present and pay for registering the memorandum, and that no such decree or order shall be of any force until a memorandum thereof has been registered. Forms of memoranda are given in the first Schedule. They must be registered within four months of the date of the decree or order, and the operation of the Part is confined to cases when the subject matter is of the value of Rs. 100 or upwards.

Section 48 of that Act provides that registered instruments relating to any moveable or immoveable property shall take effect against oral agreements relating thereto. The effect of this provision is (it has been argued) that a purchaser even of any trivial article bought in a shop and handed over the counter, has against any subsequent registered purchaser a defective title. The Bill accordingly by an additional section (49) precludes the operation of the former clause as regards moveables where the agreement has been accompanied or followed by delivery of possession.

Certain decisions of the High Court at Fort William have made serious inroads on section 49 of the same Act, which declares that no instrument required to be registered "shall be received in evidence *in any civil proceeding* in any Court." The High Court has decided that an unregistered document requiring registration as affecting an interest in land is admissible in evidence in a civil proceeding for any purpose for which registration is unnecessary. The section has been redrawn, so as to preclude, it is hoped, in future, a construction so opposed to the intention of the Legislature.

Section 51 of Act XX. of 1866 prescribes the period of limitation for certain suits under a registered contract. The section has been omitted as it will find a fitter place in the Limitation Bill now being prepared in the Legislative Department.

Words have been introduced into section 53, showing clearly that the summary remedy provided on a specially registered bond is available only as against the person signing the agreement mentioned in section 52.

Section 57 has been altered so as to require the copying of such documents only as are admitted to registration.

The note taken by the Registering Officer under section 71, has been made admissible as *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein stated.

As regards the procedure on the deposit of wills, the Bill provides, with reference to the case of *Nagindas*, 3 Bom. H. C. Rep. 135, decided by the present Chief Justice of the High Court at Bombay, that nothing in the Registration Act shall affect the power of any Court by order to compel the production of a will for the purposes of probate. Whenever any such order is made, the Registrar will copy the will in his book No. 4, and make a note on such copy that the original has been removed in pursuance of the order.

Section 84, as to the procedure when a Registrar refuses to register or to direct registration, has been made clearer. The Court has been expressly empowered to summon witnesses and compel them to give evidence; and the discretion reposed in it as to directing registration has been limited in accordance with the views of Sir Adam Bittleston (4 Mad. H. C. Rep. 97). Appeals from orders under this section have been expressly precluded (3, Bom. H. C. Rep. A. C. J. 104).

Provision has been made for admitting to registration, within twelve months after the new Act comes into force, of jama sanads executed in Coorg.

Lastly, the sections relating to penalties have been placed in a separate Part, and the wording of the Bill has been carefully settled with reference to all the reported decisions of the High Courts on Acts XVI of 1864 and XX of 1866.

F. R. Cockerell.

Simla, the 18th September 1870.

Le Sport, looking at operatic matters from an equine point of view, notices that in the new opera by Wagner, to be performed at Munich, there is a scene in which six horses will gallop across the stage in the midst of the flames of a mimic conflagration.

Mr. Ingham, the magistrate at Wandsworth police-court, seems to have made a very good joke on Wednesday. Margaret Scanlan and Ellen Quin were charged before him with being drunk and incapable of taking care of themselves in the Binfield-road, Lambeth. Scanlan, whose face was bruised, said it was her birthday; she met some friends and they drank together. Mr. Ingham (to Quin): "Was it your birthday too?" Prisoner: "Yes, sir." (Laughter.) Mr. Ingham: "Well, you are each fined 1s. as a birthday present." (Loud laughter.) It is a long time since anything so good as this has been heard from the bench. The joke consists in likening a fine, which is a disagreeable thing, to a birthday present, which is supposed to be the reverse. The extreme readiness of the worthy magistrate's repartee heightened the fun, and made laughter irresistible.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BOMBAY.

His Excellency the Governor paid a visit to the Custom House yesterday afternoon.

The Hon'ble J. S. White, Advocate General, is expected to arrive here at the end of this month.

Mr. J. O'Leary, First Judge of the Small Cause Court, who has obtained three months' privilege leave, goes home by to-morrow's mail.

Mr. Jones Quain Pigot, B.A., Barrister-at-law, was sworn in on the 12th October before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green as an advocate of the High Court.

Small Cause Court.—The October recess of the Small Cause Court commences this day (15th inst.) and will terminate on the 4th November, both days inclusive.

Elphinstone High School.—Mr. K. M. Chatfield, Educational Inspector Central Division, has been engaged since Monday in the examination of the Elphinstone High School.

A Rajah, with about thirty followers, arrived here on Thursday, for the purpose of proceeding on a pilgrimage to Benares. He has for the present taken up his abode in a bungalow at Tardeo.

Currency Notes Found.—On Thursday a Hindoo lad, Nuthoo Mowjee, found on the market road currency-notes for Rs. 100 which he gave to the Commissioner of Police, who will hand them over to the owner on application.

Members of the Boating Club will be interested in learning that their boats have arrived from Poona, whither they had been sent in the hope—not realised—that some of the members would be able to take part in the Regatta.

False Weights.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, twenty-four Hindoos, retail dealers, were charged with having in their possession without satisfactory excuse false instruments for weighing. They were convicted and each fined Rs. 25, with the alternative of twenty days' imprisonment.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of the 22nd Regiment N. I., on the Esplanade this evening:—

March		
Overture	Il Conte d'Essex	Mercadante.
Valse	Blush Rose	Godfrey.
Selection	Dame Blanche	Boeldieu.
Quadrille	Grecian Bend	Coote.
Galop	Saucy Kate	Crowe.

Tampering with a Safe.—On Wednesday night some person or persons appear to have tampered with an iron safe belonging to the Fort Hydraulic Press. On the following morning when the safe was opened it was not in its proper state, and the matter was immediately reported to the police. It is supposed that some natives concealed themselves in one of the rooms that night and attempted to open the safe, but without success.

Accidental Death.—A coroner's jury was empannelled yesterday at Byculla on the body of a girl, aged about a year and a half, and named Dhondee. It appears that the father of the girl has a stable on the verge of the Byculla Tank, where he keeps buffaloes. On Thursday afternoon her brother was milking buffaloes at the stable, when the girl was sitting on the wall over the tank. Suddenly she fell into the water. Her brother on looking into the tank saw her clothes floating near the edge, and immediately took her out alive, but she died in a few minutes. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

"Mr. Kessowjee Naik accused of Swallowing Bombay."—The charge brought by Mr. Kessowjee Naik against Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Cursetjee Wadia, again came on for hearing yesterday before Mr. John Connon at the Fort Police Court. Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey having been examined, a deal of talk took place between the counsel as to a settlement by an apology being tendered, and Mr. Peile, who appeared for the defendant, read a letter which he on behalf of his client had written to the complainant with that object. This letter, however, was not considered adequate by Mr. Mayhew, who conducted the prosecution; and the Magistrate adjourned the case for a week with the view of affording time for a settlement between the parties.

SURAT COLLECTORATE.

The weather report of the Surat collectorate for the fortnight ending 30th September informs us that the weather was good. The crops were in good condition, and those that suffered in past weeks for want of rain were being restored more or less in some of the talookas. The public health was reported to be good, except in the eastern talookas where the usual epidemics, fever, &c., were prevalent. Cattle were free from disease.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The ship Wimbledon, 1,584 tons, Captain Christie, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Clark, and Co.

The s.s. Bellona, 1,430 tons, Captain J. Wilkinson, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of sugar, rice, and grain, and the following passengers:—Mr. W. F. Peel, Mr. H.E. Tweeddale, and Mr. W. A. Menson. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity, 16th October.

St. Thomas's Cathedral, Fort.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, 1st celebration.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, 2nd celebration, and sermon. Hymn 347.

5-30 p.m.—Litany.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 15, 142, part iii, 326.

The offertories to be devoted as usual.

St. John's Church, Colaba.

To-morrow being the Third Sunday in the month the services will be as follows:—

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer.

11 a.m.—Litany, Holy Communion, celebration and Sermon.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 326 (Christian! seek not yet repose), 297 (O happy band of pilgrims), and 178 (Jesu! my Lord, my God, my All).

Collections at each service for church expenses and the poor.

The Harbour.

Morning Prayers and Sermon on board H. M. S. Nymph, at a quarter before 10 o'clock a.m., and on the ship Saladin, lying off the Customs Bunder, at 11 o'clock a.m., by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S.P.G.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Carwar, 14th Oct., 9-50 a.m.—Weather fine wind southerly, thermometer 77, barometer 29·95.

Vingorla, 14th Oct., 10 a.m.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 77.

Mangalore, 14th Oct., 12 p.m.—Weather fair, thermometer 80.

Cannanore, 14th Oct., 10-40 a.m.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 79.

Tuticorin, 14th Oct., 10 a.m.—Weather fair, wind south-east, thermometer 84, barometer 29·88.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH. OFFICE—14th Oct. 9 p.m.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 13th Oct., 10-30 a.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 45 minutes.

Via Turkey, 11th Oct., 4-3 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 48 hours 47 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 14th Oct., 2-15 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hours 16 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 13th Oct., 12-5 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 2 minutes.

Via Turkey, 11th Oct., 11-45 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 52 hours 5[illegible] minutes.

America via Red Sea, 14th Oct., 10-30 a.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 10 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 p.m. of the 12th to 9 p.m. of the 13th Oct., is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	10	13	0	7
„ Calcutta	8	0	0	13
„ Madras	5	15	0	11
„ Galle	6	5	1	10

HEAVY FINE FOR ILLICIT SALE OF LIQUOR.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a Parsee named Rustomjee Sorabjee was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with illicitly selling spirituous liquor on the 13th inst. Defendant had been repeatedly fined—up to Rs. 250—for similar offences. He pleaded guilty, and was fined Rs. 300.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 14th Oct., 8 p.m.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 13th Oct., 1-30 p.m.; via Turkey, 12th Oct., 12-2 p.m. America, none received. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 13th Oct., 5-3 p.m.; via Turkey, 12th Oct., 1 p.m. Cable right; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Galle, 14th Oct., 5-15 p.m.—Mail steamer from China signalled.

Galle, 14th Oct., 8-35 a.m.—H. M.'s ship Bullfinch from Trincomallee anchored.

MAZAGON LAND COMPANY.

We quote from the *Delhi Gazette*—"The property of the Mazagon Land Company in Bombay presents a great waste; unutilised, barren, unfruitful. A few timber stacks here and there, a small timber basin or two, and a fewold powder grinding houses converted into half respectable cottages, make up the property of a company for which more than half a million sterling was paid to Government by Premchund Roychund. The company has done nothing to improve the property. Its fine sea frontage is a waste and its ground unemployed. A city of warehouses has sprung up on the Elphinstone property, while the Mazagon land has remained comparatively deserted. The reason of the above is that the shareholders of the Mazagon company were share *dealers* rather than *holders*. They fought for a rise without a thought of developing the value of their property by honest exertion. At a late meeting there was a great outcry for a larger dividend, and it was declared that the best way to secure it was by reducing expenditure. No sign was made that the true object of the company was to attract business, which can only be done by improving the waste land belonging to it."

AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You are generally just in your criticisms—(I cannot say always, for of course I have my pet little prejudices over which you do trample aggravatingly sometimes)—but, generally, you are just. I do not know, therefore, why your article of yesterday shewed so great a want of discernment as to the meaning of "C. E." in the sentence you quote. I suspect, Mr. Editor, you did not read that gentleman's series all through; and no wonder! The array of figures did not look inviting, unless one had an interest in the subject. Now, I have. I have heard much of the question at home, and I would like to see justice done to it here, especially by you; for, to half the unthinking people in society, a leading article in a leading journal is a kind of oracle whose dicta they accept, and take no further trouble to enquire.

In your generosity allow me to criticize your criticism. You isolate a paragraph, and from it draw the deduction that "C. E." estimates a railway on the 2 ft. 8 in. guage at £500 a mile! Ridiculous certainly; but I could isolate other passages, and they would look still more absurd; for example, that sentence in paragraph 65 where "C. E." makes "the singular result of bringing out the cost of a 2 ft. 8 in. railway system of India as seven millions less than nothing." Now, on reading the above, I should never have thought of saying anything so polite as you do in repudiating the supposition that "C. E." "had the least intention to delude or catch the suffrages of the thoughtless." (Was that severely ironical to poor "C. E." ?*) No, I only reflected that "C. E." most probably was not an abject idiot, and therefore one might presume he meant *something*; more especially as just above I had read in his 61st paragraph a distinct summary of first cost of standard, intermediate, and *two* narrow gauges, making the expense of the 2 ft. 8 in. Rs. 52,527 per mile or about £5,552. I therefore read over again the perplexing statement from paragraph 69, quoted by you; and at once saw that "C. E." intended the computation still as a *capitalized* sum, according to the plan he adopted from Mr. Hawkshaw in noticing his report. This way, the summing up at once becomes clear to any one acquainted with financial terms. It is a pity that "C. E." did not make apparent that the amounts were capitalized here. Writing quickly I presume, it was so distinct to his own perception, that he forgot how it would appear to readers, and, as you say, "did not do himself justice." I think I perceive another slight error which he will no doubt correct, but it affects neither his arguments nor his arithmetical conclusions.

But leaving "C. E.," let me entreat you on public grounds, Mr. Editor, not to make this subject of a narrow gauge a partisan question, to be "championed" on one side or other. It is only worthy of you to let it stand on its own merits. These cannot be small, when not only a large number of the Engineering profession in England have become converted to it by downright hard facts, but when foreign nations welcome it. Norway has adopted it. The Russian Government has even *taken up part of a line* in progress to re-lay it on this principle, and contemplates establishing it as the national guage. In Germany lines are at work on it. Can it then be a mere "toy," as ignorant people call it? Truly if we *could* (oh! shade of Fortunatus!) have grand iron arteries converging to the heart of India, such as throb round European capitals, it would be much to be desired. No one enjoys a good stretch in a wide, handsome (and *clean*!) saloon carriage more than my humble self. But we cannot, Mr. Editor,—so poverty wills,—we *cannot*; and therefore let me apply the old adage, "Half a loaf is better than no bread." I conclude with a quotation from our own English railway authority, Captain Tyler, who writes even so far back as 1865—"A gauge somewhat wider than 2 ft. would probably be desirable on any line to be now constructed, and it would hardly be worth while to desert the guage of 4 ft. 8½ in. in Great Britain for any gauge wider than 2 ft. 6 in. But whatever the exact gauge, whether 2 ft. 6 in. or 3 ft., or any other dimension that might be considered most suitable for lines of minimum traffic, there can be no question that a system of branch lines, costing two-thirds of the branches now ordinarily constructed, and worked and maintained at three-fourths of the expense of those branches, would be of decided benefit to Great Britain and Ireland, and would be most valuable in India and the Colonies; in fact, wherever there are people to travel, produce to be transported, or resources to be developed, where it would not be commercially profitable to incur the expense, in the first instance, of a first-class railway."—Yours, &c., LOOKER ON.

[It need hardly be said that we have *not* made the narrow gauge a partisan question. There is a great deal of cant talked about narrow gauges, and it is absolutely necessary that somebody should discuss the question in a broad spirit, and, not with an eye to a foregone conclusion. Our reference to "C. E." was intended simply to draw out a *clear* statement of what he, and those who think with him, really mean. It had no other object.]

* Certainly not.

"THE MUTINY AT ALLAHABAD."

Those who congratulate themselves that Englishmen at home are beginning to know something of India and to talk and write about it intelligently, must have felt themselves rudely contradicted by the articles which have lately appeared in those English journals which the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* so gratuitously gulled. That the *Spectator* should talk of "the men of the 4th Native Infantry, sympathising with their comrade, and unable to cope with the Europeans, marching hastily from Cawnpore and flinging down their arms on the punishment parade," was excusable under the circumstances; but nothing short of a volume of intelligent critiques on Indian history will excuse the following:—"Mr. Stephen is hurriedly preparing a law against sedition,—a law, we are told, 'forgotten' when the Penal Code was framed,—but, as we believe, designedly omitted." This is unpardonable.

The *Pall Mall* again tells us that "Allahabad has been a charnel-house of English soldiers of late years," and that "the extreme jealousy felt by the Indian Council forces the Government of the North Western Provinces to have an increasing number of British troops in the hills during the fierce heat of summer." It is in the midst of all this balderdash, pleasant to know that the English public are now aware of the true nature of the Calcutta correspondent's information, for the *Times* in its issue of the 13th publishes an emphatic denial. "The India Office has," it says, "ascertained that there is no cause for fearing a disturbance at Allahabad, and the apprehension felt by the European residents appears to have been groundless." So much for "the mutiny at Allahabad."—*Pioneer.*

A young French actor, M. Marius, who made a very favourable impression during the production of M. Hervé's *opera bouffe* at the Lyceum Theatre last season, has fallen before the walls of Metz, while serving in the French army.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 8th Oct., 1870.

Open 1,184½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	82,639	6	4
Merchandize	1,35,567	5	0
Electric Telegraph	535	6	0
Earth Trains	3,608	12	0
Total Rs.	2,22,350	13	4
Corresponding week last year open 872¾ miles ... Total Rs.	1,91,559	5	10
Increase	30,791	7	6

ODGER TO THE FRONT.

Mr. George Odger, shoe-maker, is again to the front. He left London en route for Paris on the 15th of September, to present to M. Jules Favre an address of congratulation to the French Republic which had been adopted at a meeting of working men in Hyde Park, on the preceding Saturday. The "working man's candidate for Southwark" is accompanied by a Mr. William Trant, hitherto unknown to fame, and, it is said, these noble representatives anticipate no trouble in reaching the beleaguered capital, where Mr. Odger intends to interview M. Favre. It would be very sad—quite a national loss in fact—if these worthy gentlemen were to get bombarded, and we, therefore, trust that they may air their French in safety and return in peace to describe their exploit at the "democratic" demonstration which was to have been held in London on the 19th ultimo. The telegraph has not mentioned Messrs. Odger and Trant, nor even their "democratic" demonstration, so we may presume that the whole has passed off without any striking results. But not the least sad of the consequences of the Franco-Prussian war is that the whirligig of history has brought Odger and Co. to the top again.—*Pioneer.*

DROWNED IN FETTERS.

Mr. Auguste Noel, the medical officer on board the Fathe Salam, last Friday reported to the police the loss from his cabin of a wedding ring valued at Rs. 30, a gold ring set with a diamond valued at Rs. 150, and Rs. 404 in cash. These articles were alleged to have been stolen between the hours of 2 and 4 a.m. The servant boy in the employ of the medical gentleman, who only had access to the room, was suspected and arrested. The charge, on being explained to him, was at first denied; it was, however, subsequently admitted, and an offer to point out the whereabouts of the things made. With this view the police knocked about with the prisoner ashore, but their endeavours were fruitless, the man having refused to directly point out the place where he had concealed them. The defendant ultimately said he had them buried on board among a quantity of salt which formed a portion of the ship's cargo. Thither they proceeded, the defendant all the way being in handcuffs; one arm of his was also bandaged with a piece of cloth, the end of which was firmly held on by his custodian, a chowkeydar of police. On reaching the summit of the ladder the prisoner violently pushed his custodians forward on deck and with a sudden jerk, flung himself over the ship's side; the chowkeydar who held him might have gone over too but for the prisoner's arm having slipped through the knot which secured him. The prisoner was of course precipitated into the water, and being unable to strike out or swim, owing to the irons on him, was drowned. The police boat which was alongside the vessel attempted to save him, but as the man never rose it proved fruitless. The missing articles are being looked for among the salt and other parts of the ship.—*Calcutta Examiner*, Oct. 10.

INDIAN ITEMS.

REGIMENTAL EQUIPMENTS.

In cases where a contract allowance is drawn for repairing and marking regimental equipments, the materials and tools required for these purposes will be issued *on payment.*—*Gazette of India*, Oct. 8.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

It having been intimated by the Government of Bombay that there is now in store a number of useless Telegraph Stamps of the old pattern, the Governor General in Council, under the provisions of section 26 of the Court Fees' Act No. VII. of 1870, hereby directs that they may be used as adhesive stamps under the above mentioned Act, the words, "Court Fees" being printed across them.—*Gazette of India*, Oct. 8.

LETTERS CONTAINING VALUABLES.

With a view to guard against loss in transit by post of service covers containing stamps or other valuables, the attention of Treasury and other officers is hereby called to the expediency of sending all such covers by Banghy Post. This course will obviate the necessity of resorting to the more expensive system of registration by Letter Post, and will secure equal safety as all banghy parcels are transmitted by the Post Office Department under a simple system of registration applicable to that mode of transit. Receipts are granted by the Post Office for banghy parcels when presented ready written, either in books or on separate slips of paper along with the parcels. Receipts so presented will be stamped with the Post Office Stamp. —*Gazette of India*, Oct. 8.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

In consequence of the reduction of regiments of British Cavalry and Infantry on the Bengal Establishment, and the transfer of the Presidency General Hospital to the Civil Department, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify, in modification of G. G. O. No. 269 of the 5th March 1869, that the effective strength of the several grades of the Apothecary class of the subordinate Medical Establishment to be maintained for the military duties of the British and Indian Services in the Bengal Presidency, will be as follows instead of that laid down in the Government General Order of the 5th March 1869:—Apothecaries 78, Assistant Apothecaries 128 (including those absent from duty for the purpose of studying at the Medical College), passed Hospital Apprentices 58, Hospital Apprentices unpassed 120.—*Gazette of India*, Oct. 8.

A SMALL BOON TO DISCHARGED AND TIME-EXPIRED MEN.

It has been decided by the Government of India that all soldiers discharged as invalids, or time-expired men, whether returning to England or proceeding to the colonies, will be allowed to take with them, from their regiment or depot, a condemned cloak or great coat. In the event of there being no condemned cloaks or great coats in store, they may take those in wear, provided that they are not new, in which case an exchange is to be made in the regiment under the orders of the commanding officer. Staff sergeants and sergeants will be allowed to take with them the great coats, whether new or old, of their respective ranks. All condemned great coats or cloaks, which are not altogether unserviceable, will, instead of being sold by public auction, be returned to the Clothing Agency with a view to their being made available for service on boardship.—*Gazette of India*, Oct. 8.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS.

With reference to G. G. O. Nos. 550 and 152, dated, respectively, the 5th June 1868 and 1st February 1870, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to sanction the transfer to the grade of hospital assistants of all native doctors of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes now serving in this presidency. All native doctors who have served fourteen years, and have maintained their professional knowledge, are transferred to the grade of 1st class hospital assistants. All who have served seven years, and have maintained their professional knowledge are graded in the 2nd class. The 3rd class comprises native doctors of less than seven years' service, as well as all who, though of greater length of service, are not entitled to promotion by reason of their having failed to keep up their professional knowledge, or who, from any cause, have not presented themselves for examination. The lower scale of grade pay sanctioned in paragraph 36 of G. G. O. No. 550 of the 5th June 1868, will be allowed retrospectively from the 27th May 1868. The higher rates of pay for English qualification can only be given from date of passing the English examination, according to the test laid down in G. G. O. No. 945 of the 7th October 1868 as now obtaining. Hospital assistants above seven and fourteen years' service, who have not maintained their professional knowledge, or who have not had the opportunity of presenting themselves for examination, will, on passing the required examination, be promoted according to their respective length of service, and allowed, as a special case, the difference of pay between the old and new scales, with retrospective effect from the 27th May 1868, provided they pass within three months from the date of receipt of this General Order. The professional examination of hospital assistants after seven and fourteen years' service will be conducted in accordance with the provisions of G. G. O. No. 399 of 1854, the examination being held half yearly on the 15th April and 15th October of each year. The higher rates of pay will be admitted to them, after passing the examination, from the date of completing the prescribed period of service, provided they have presented themselves at the examination held next after completing their period of service, otherwise their increase of pay will commence only from the date of their passing the examination. The names of hospital assistants who may pass the prescribed examination, either in English or professionally, will be published in Government General Orders. The names of native medical pupils admitted into the service under paragraph 42 of G. G. O. No. 550 of 1868, will be published in Government General Orders, as also on their promotion to the grades of passed medical pupil and hospital assistant. Those native doctors who have retired from the service since 27th May 1868, will be allowed their pensionary allowance according to the new scale laid down in paragraph 38 of G. G. O. No. 550 of the 5th June 1868.—*Gazette of India*, Oct. 8.

Rossini's "Otello" will probably be produced at Covent Garden next season, with Mdme. Patti as Desdemona.

The *Phœnix* is the name of a new monthly magazine, established by the Rev. James Summers, for subjects connected with the Tibeto-Chinese group and its appendages, and the Japanese group, and embracing all the populations connected with that area.

PAY OF THE P. W. D.

It having been found that the co-existence of two systems of remunerating the officers of the engineer establishment of the Public Works Department *viz.*, by giving a staff salary to military officers in addition to military pay and allowances, and a consolidated salary to civil engineers, has led to serious and anomalous inequalities of pay, the question of revising the salaries of this branch of the department has for some time been under the consideration of the Government of India. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is now pleased, with the approval of Her Majesty's Government, to publish, for general information, the following revised rules:—

I.—Consolidated salaries to be adopted in all classes and grades.

II.—The monthly rates to be as follows:—

Classes and Grades.			Former rates of Staff Salaries: Staff Salaries.	Former rates of Staff Salaries: Maximum to be drawn in the Public Works Department.	Former consolidated salaries.	New consolidated salaries.
			Rs. Consolidated.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Chief Engineer.	1st Class		2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
	2nd „		1,20	2,000	2,00	2,000
	3rd „		1,000	1,850	1,750	1,800
	Former Classification.	New Classification.				
Superintending Engineer.	Class I. Grade i.	Grade i.*	800	1,800	1,600	1,600
	„ ii.		...	...	...	
		„ ii.*	800	1,650	1,400	1,350
	„ II. „ i.		...	...	...	
		„ ii.*	700	1,550	1,200	1,100
	„ ii.		700	1,350	1,000	
Executive Engineer.	Grade I.†		600	1,250	900	950
	„ II.†		500	900	750	800
	„ III.†		400	750	600	650
	„ IV.†		300	6.0	500	550
Assistant Engineer.	„ I.		250	500	40	450
	„ II.		200	450	300	350
	„ III.		150	450	200	250
Apprentice			...	...	1 0	100

III.—The total number of chief engineers, 1st class, to be determined as circumstances may require.

IV.—The number of chief engineers, 2nd and 3rd class, to be equal, the aggregate of the two being determined as occasion may require.

V.—The number of superintending engineers in the three grades to be equal, the aggregate being settled as occasion may require.

VI.—The proportion of the executive grades to be determined as at present, namely,—

1st grade, 3-16ths of the whole.
2nd „ 4-16ths „ „
3rd „ 4-16ths „ „
4th „ 5-16ths „ „

VII.—The assistants to be not more than 60 per cent. in excess of the executives, the aggregate of the two classes being determined as occasion may require, and executives of the lower grades being liable to do the duty of assistants.

VIII.—Two periodic increments, each to the extent of Rs. 50 per mensem, may be made to the salaries of executive engineers of the 1st grade, who although not qualified for the particular duties of a superintending engineer, are deemed worthy of a further recognition of service, in consequence of their efficiency as executive engineers. A minimum of four years' approved service in the grade is necessary to qualify for the first increment, and a farther minimum period of four years for the second. The increments will be granted by the Government of India, on the recommendation of local Governments and Administrations, and with general reference to the recorded recommendations, for promotions to the rank of superintending engineer.

X.—Of the assistants one-third to be in the 1s grade. The numbers in the other grades to be liable to vary.

X.—Military officers or civil engineers who have actually practised their profession may be brought into any grade deemed suitable on first joining the department.

XI.—Civil engineers appointed on competition, to be commonly posted to the 3rd grade on Rs. 250.

XII.—Royal Engineer officers to receive their net military pay in addition to the fixed consolidated salaries.

XIII. Military officers other than Royal Engineers, now in the department, who entered the Indian Army before 1859, to have the option of remaining on their present conditions as to staff and maximum salaries, or of accepting the new scale of salaries, the declaration of choice being made at once. Officers of the Indian Army who entered it in 1859 and subsequently, to be placed on the consolidated scale.

XIV.—Royal Engineer officers also to have the option of the old or new rules, the election to be made at once by present incumbents or hereafter when an officer first joins the department.

XV.—In the case of military officers electing to abide by existing rules, the staff salary of the intermediate grade of superintending engineer will be Rs. 750 or the mean between the two existing classes, the maximum being Rs. 1,575, the mean between the present highest and lowest grades. The maximum rates of the 1st and 3rd grades will be the existing maxima of the present highest and lowest grades, viz., Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 1,350.

XVI.—All officers serving in the Public Works Department to have their salaries regulated according to the new scale, whether in the Government of India Secretariat, the General or Irrigation or Railway Branches of the Department.

XVII.—The Accounts Branch salaries also to be modified so as to conform to those of the Works Branches.

XVIII.—Military officers drawing consolidated salaries will receive presidency house rent at the civil rates laid down in Public Works Code, chapter I., section 1, paragraph 15.

XIX.—These rules have effect from 1st September 1870, *i. e.*, they apply for the first time to the salaries for the month of September, and are applicable to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies; but they will not affect the furlough allowance of officers (whether military or civil), whose furloughs date previous to 1st September.

XX.—These rules will not involve any reduction of the present substantive salary of any officer.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officers be graded as follows:—

AS CHIEF ENGINEERS OF CLASS II.

Lieutenant Colonel J Crofton, Royal Engineer.
Colonel A Fraser, C.B, Royal Engineer.
Colonel W W H Greathed, C.B, Royal Engineer.
Colonel C W Hutchinson, Royal Engineer.
Colonel W Maxwell, Royal Artillery.

AS CHIEF ENGINEERS OF CLASS III.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Drummond, Royal Engineer, Consulting Engineer for Railways in the Punjab.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. Pollard, Royal Engineer.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Sankey, Royal Engineer.
Mr. H. Lee Smith.
Major F. S. Taylor, Royal Engineer, Consulting Engineer for Railways in Bengal.

AS SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS OF THE 1st GRADE.

Mr T W Armstrong.
Lieutenant Colonel H A Brownlow, Royal Engineer
Lieutenant Colonel A Cadell, Royal Engineer
Colonel J D Campbell, Royal Engineer
Lieutenant Colonel H W Gulliver, Royal Engineer
Lieutenant F T Haig, Royal Engineer
Mr H Leonard
Mr. M. C. Levinge.
Colonel P P L O'Connell, Royal Engineer
Lieutenant Colonel F W Peile, Royal Engineer
Colonel A Taylor, C B, Royal Engineer
Colonel C V Wilkieson, Royal Engineer

AS SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS OF THE 2ND GRADE.

Lieutenant Colonel D Briggs, S C
Mr A G Crommelin.
Captain R de Bourbel, Royal Engineer, Consulting Engineer for Railways in Oudh
Lieutenant Colonel J G R Forlong, M S C
Mr W C Furnivall
Colonel F P Layard, S C
Major J O Mayne, Royal Engineer
Major C J Mead, S C
Lieutenant Colonel T C Merrick, S C
Mr. W. Nethersole.
Lieutenant-Colonel W S Oliphant, Royal Engineer.
Mr. W Purdon.
Major L Russell, Royal Engineer.
Lieutenant-Colonel C T Stewart, Royal Engineer.
Major W S Trevor, V.C., Royal Engineer.

AS SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS OF THE 3RD GRADE.

Mr C C Anderson.
Mr C J Campbell.
Major F H Cobbe, Royal Artillery.
Mr J Collet.
Mr A Grant.
Captain R Home, Royal Engineer.
Major W R Johnson, M S C.
Captain D Limond, Royal Engineer.
Mr. J L Parker.
Mr. M Rayne.
Mr. W Smith.
Captain F S Stanton, Royal Engineer, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways in the North Western Provinces,
Mr. J P H Walker,

AS EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, 1ST GRADE.

Captain L Conway Gordon, Royal Engineer, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways in the Punjab.
Captain C H Luard, Royal Engineer, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways in Bengal.
—*Gazette of India*, Oct. 8.

* These form one class, within which acting allowances are inadmissible.
† These form one class.

The French Republic has not forgotten Algeria. Dr. Wariner, an old Algerian, has been nominated prefect of the department of Algiers; M. Lucet of Oran, M. H. Didier of Constantine. These nominations have given great satisfaction, especially the first. Dr. Wariner went to Algiers in 1835. He is a military surgeon, an agriculturist, and was once sent as ambassador to the Arabs, being familiar with the Arabic language. Of all men he is the one all old and honest Algerians would point to as the person fit to rule this country of difficulties and perils. A friend of Cobden's who visited him at his farm in the Metija, and of the English residents in Algiers, this selection will be welcome to those of our countrymen and countrywomen who can but regret the cordial and graceful hospitality of the late Governor and Mdme. de MacMahon. Whatever might be the evils of the Imperial régime in Algeria, the English visitors were always hospitably entertained by its representatives, a state of things not, perhaps, to be expected under a Republic. We shall be amply compensated for the bails and réunions at the palace if Algeria is well governed and many long-desired reforms are set on foot. At present the country is quite safe, and such of our country people as have established themselves in winter residences there do not intend to stay away.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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THE LAST SIEGE OF PARIS.

(*All the Year Round*, Sept. 17.)

In 1814, taking a natural advantage of Napoleon's disasters, which culminated at the Beresina and at Leipzig, the Allies crossed the Rhine, mustering, with their reserves, scarcely less than half a million of men. The Emperor, to meet these hordes, had only eighty thousand soldiers, but he instantly, with his usual almost supernatural energy, ordered a levy of two hundred and eighty thousand conscripts, determining to form a camp of one hundred thousand men at Bourdeau, another at Metz, and a third at Lyons.

The grand running fight and the terrible blows Napoleon dealt his adversaries, we shall sketch in a future article; in the present we must pass on rapidly to that moment of reverse, when, outnumbered and yet not disheartened, Bonaparte stationed himself at Rheims, hoping for an insurrection of the peasants of Alsace, and waiting for Suchet's arrival at Lyons from Catalonia. It does not appear from the plan of the campaign that Napoleon ever relied much on the inhabitants of Paris, torn asunder, as they were, by internal factions fomented by his enemies. It is true he had embodied thirty thousand National Guards, but he had not armed more than a third of them, being no doubt distrustful of their fidelity in the hour of need. He had also ordered, it is said, two hundred cannon for the defence of the northern and eastern lines, but these also were not all forthcoming. But his presence was worth ten thousand cannon, and he only needed that Paris should hold out till he flew to cover her with his ægis. His resolve was at once taken not to venture between Blucher and Schwartzenberg, and so on either flank be outweighted, but to break through their line, strengthen his army with the garrisons from the frontier fortress and the sturdy peasantry of Alsace and Franche-Comté, and so to strike them swiftly from behind. Above all, he wished to draw Schwartzenberg after him, till he could turn upon him and rend him limb from limb. If Paris only made stubborn resistance, then Napoleon hoped to shut in the Allies between the capital and the bayonets of his army.

In the meantime, Marmont and Mortier retreating to Paris, the Allies approached the beautiful city of the Seine by three routes, those of Meaux, Lagny, and Soissons. On this the north-eastern front, even before the fortifications of Louis Philippe, Paris was naturally strong. The heights on the east side of Paris rise abruptly from a plain, and form a narrow ridge, like a wall, sudden and steep. The south end of this natural rampart rests upon the wood of Vincennes, and extends southwards to the banks of the Marne. This part of the heights derives its name from the villages of Belleville and Romainville, the first being the nearest to Paris. The woods, studded with villas, are dappled with gardens, orchards, vineyards, and plantations, great resorts of the strolling Parisians. In advance of the heights is the village of Pantin on the high road to Bondy. To the left of Romainville is a projecting eminence called the Butte de Saint Chaumont. There the ridge sinks and admits an aqueduct called the Canal de l'Ourcq. The ground then rises to the hill of Montmartre, that steep and quiet part of Paris well known to all travellers.

The extreme right of the French force held the wood of Vincennes and the village of Charenton-on-the-Marne. The centre occupied the half-finished Canal de l'Ourcq. It was protected by the village of La Villette, and a strong redoubt with eighteen guns on the farm of Ronuvroi and on the canal embankments, and also by clumps of guns in the rear on the heights of Montmartre. The left wing was thrown back from the gardener's village of Monceaux, near the north-west extremity of the heights, and stretched to Neuilly-on-the-Seine, where the extreme left lay. The French, therefore, rested on the Seine and Marne in a strong semicircle, posted on steep heights that could not be turned, and guarded by well-flanked but insufficient cannon.

The other side of Paris is low and helpless, but then the Seine has to be crossed before it can be attacked in that quarter. The Allies, afraid of Napoleon, wanted to take Paris at once before it could be relieved. They therefore resolved on a storm, and not on a slow and scientific blockade.

The citizens of Paris, who already since the Allies crossed the Rhine had been three times threatened, betrayed no alarm at hearing that the Cossacks, who were to the Allies what the Uhlans are in the present war to the Germans, had been seen at Meaux. Indeed the Parisians, thoughtless as children, are not easily persuaded of danger in such cases, and not easily comforted when the danger arises; but the bandaged and groaning sufferers of Marmont's and Mortier's divisions soon convinced them that war with all its horrors was approaching. Soon after the wounded arrived, the country people came crowding in, their carts full of bedding and household goods, themselves pale and paralysed with fear of the invaders.

In the meantime, Joseph Bonaparte, Napoleon's regent, did his best to encourage the people of Paris with lies. The city was pronounced impregnable; the zeal and patriotism of the bourgeois were to make it another Saragossa. The assailants were only a few Prussians, who had by accident stumbled on Paris while the Emperor was breaking the back of the enemy at Vitry and St. Dizier. Above all a grand review was held on the Sunday preceding the assault to cheer the people. In the great court of the Tuileries there assembled eight thousand men, the garrison of Paris, under General Girard, and thirty thousand National Guards under Hulin, the governor of the city. They passed into the Rue de Rivoli, followed by their train of artillery, their bearded and aproned pioneers, their waggons for baggage and ammunition. Marmont's and Mortier's men were kept outside the barrier at the defences, as the citizens were not to observe their reduced numbers and their dilapidated uniforms.

In the meantime, Marie Louise, never very energetic or bold, took her husband's advice, and left Paris, with her ill-fated son, guarded by seven hundred men. The civil authorities also scrambled off with the crown jewels and public treasure, first destroying the records of the Central Police Bureau. On the morning of the 29th of March, Joseph issued a proclamation among the citizens of Paris "that he would remain with them." True to his old falsehoods, he described the enemy as a mere straggling column from Meaux, and begged the Parisians to sustain the honour of the French name by a brief but valorous resistance till the Emperor, who was in full march to their succour, should arrive. The next morning between three and four o'clock by the cold dull light, the drums beat to arms, and the National Guards assembled, but arms were still deficient. The men were kept within the barrier till about eleven o'clock, and then marched to the heights to form a second line, more for appearance than use, behind the regular troops. The picked men, who had seen service, or were accustomed to the use of arms, were drafted off as sharpshooters, and several battalions were stationed to strengthen weak spaces in the lines.

As to the strength of Paris, M. Thiers has given the following testimony:—"The half circle of heights," he says, "from Vincennes to Passy, encloses the most populous and richest part of the city. From the confluence of the Seine near Charenton to Passy and Auteuil the heights—sometimes en plateau, as at Romainville, sometimes saillant, as at Montmartre—afforded a most valuable means of resistance even before a patriot king covered these positions with impregnable fortifications." To the south and south-east of the semicircle, keeping on the right bank of the Seine, are Vincennes, with its forest and castle, the encampments of Charonne, Menilmontant, and Montreuil. Adverse forces on this side, unless they previously seized the plateau of Romainville, would be almost entirely, says M. Thiers, cut off from communication with the army on the north-east. If the plateau were disregarded, then a defensive force could fall on the flank of a careless enemy coming from Vincennes, or on the flank of an invading column crossing the plain of St. Denis with the design of attacking the barriers of La Villette, St. Denis, and Montmartre. This latter column, coming from the north-east across the plain of St. Denis, meets, of necessity, the hillock of St. Chaumont and the heights of Montmartre, Etoile, and Passy; and should this column advance too far in the direction of Etoile it would run the risk of being brought to a stand in the Bois de Boulogne, and thrown into the Seine, thanks to the retrograde sweep the river makes from St. Cloud to St. Denis.

But the leaders at Paris were inert. They threw up no barricades. General Hulin, wanting in energy, had hardly horses enough to drag his two hundred cannon from Vincennes. The carriages were bad; the ammunition scanty. Of the thirty thousand National Guards, Moncey could only arm six thousand. The redoubts before the gates were mere "tambours" of palisades, without moats; the soldiers were only twenty-four or twenty-five thousand to oppose nearly two hundred thousand. The fifty or sixty thousand volunteers with fowling pieces, who could have been got together, were never called upon. All was confusion, excitement, and distrust. There was no real belief in the possibility of a successful resistance. The Parisians were only making that sort of bragging clamour that precedes the desertion of a camp. The Minister of War, who ought to have commanded, confided to Marmont the south and east of the heights, that is, the avenue of Vincennes, the barriers of Trône and Charonne, the plateau of Romainville, and a portion northward behind this plateau as far as Près St. Gervais. Mortier took the left—that is, the plain of St. Denis—the space between the Canal of the Ourcq.

The allied sovereigns arrived on the evening of the 29th at the château of Bondy, and resolved to attack Paris by the right bank of the Seine, so as not to have to repass the river in case of repulse. They planned three simultaneous attacks. That on the east under Barclay de Tolly, with fifty thousand men, was to carry by Passy and Pantin the plateau of Romainville; that on the south, under the Prince Royal of Wurtemburg, with about thirty thousand troops, was to pour through the wood of Vincennes, on the barriers of Charonne and the Trône; the third by the north, in the plain of St. Denis, was to be headed by grim old Blucher himself, and to march on the right of Montmartre, Clichy, and Etoile.

On the French side, Marmont had to scale the escarpments of Charonne and Montreuil, and establish himself on the plateau of Romainville; while Mortier traversed the exterior boulevard from Charonne to Belleville, and descended by Pantin, La Villette, and La Chapelle, and reaching the plain of St. Denis, established his right wing on the Canal of the Ourcq; his left at Clignancourt, at the foot of Montmartre.

Marmont, misled by an officer, was mortified to find the Russians in possession of Romainville. With twelve hundred men of the Lagrange division, however, he threw himself on the enemy's rear-guard, and drove them hotly back on Pantin and Noisy. At the same time the Ledru des Essart division swarmed into the wood of Romainville, which closes the flank by the heights bordering the plain of St. Denis. He then distributed his troops; he posted the Duke of Padua and his division on his right, at the extreme edge of the plateau of Romainville in the tallest houses of Bagnolet and Montreuil, where the villas and gardens slope like the side of an amphitheatre. At the centre of the plateau he drew up the Lagrange division, backed by the houses of Belleville; the Ricard division he placed on the left in the wood of Romainville, and at the northern declivity the Ledru des Essart division. At the foot in the plain at Prés St. Gervais stood the Boyer de Rebeval division, while the Michel division guarded Villette. The cavalry was ready between Charonne and Vincennes. About eight o'clock the listener at the barriers heard the musketry begin to rattle and the cannon to roar. Dull Joseph, accompanied by the war minister, the minister of police, the engineer, and artillery officers watched the conflict from Montmartre as Jove watched the Trojan battles from Olympus.

Barclay de Tolly, vexed at his repulse, now resolved to retake Romainville, and called up his reserve. General Paskiewitch, with a brigade of grenadiers, was to scale the plateau on the Rosny side, while Count Pahlen's cavalry, and another brigade of grenadiers, attacked it on the south by Montreuil. Prince Eugène of Wurtemburg, in the meantime, was to assail Pantin. General Mezenzoff, who had been repulsed in the morning, pushed forward his stubborn grenadiers, forced back Lagrange's division, and won the height. On the right the Russian brigade also turned the plateau by Montreuil and Bagnolet, outflanked the Duke of Padua, and drove him backwards after a hot fight. The Russian cuirassiers, driving along the plateau, tried to charge the French infantry, but were repelled by the storm of fire from the hedges of bayonets. As the French fell back to Belleville, the narrower plateau gave them more concentration. On the right the tirailleurs threw themselves for cover behind the houses of Bagnolet, on the left into the wood of Romainville. The French batteries, served by mere Polytechnique lads with skill and devoted courage, kept up a most determined and sustained plunging fire, and the grey coats withered before it. Ledru des Essart's Young Guard had also reconquered, tree by tree, the wood of Romainville, and thus outflanked the Russian troops on the wider part of the plateau. At the foot of the plateau, on the north side, General Campin was still master of Pantin, with the aid of the Boyer de Rebeval division, and the Michel division still held Prés St. Gervais, and the Prince of Wurtemburg, who had tried to wrest back the two villages, had been driven off.

Marshal Mortier had already taken up his position on the plain of St. Denis. The Curial and Charpentier divisions of the Old Guard were at La Villette; the Christiani division at La Chapelle, and the cavalry at the foot of Montmartre. If the French had now, they cried, only ten thousand more men to take the offensive, they could have given the Allies a severe check, and Schwartzenberg, waiting for his two wings still at the rear, confined himself to cannonade and intermittent sharpshooting.

At this hour, Joseph, informed that the soldiers would die to the last man, but that it was almost certain the capital would soon be surrendered, and seeing two more masses of Russians pushing to fresh attacks, fled to Paris, leaving his ministers to follow, having already heard that some Cossacks had been seen on the Revolte route, and even on the borders of the Bois de Boulogne.

On the north, Blucher was already advancing over the plain of St. Denis. General Langeron had driven the weak French vanguards from Aubervilliers and St. Denis and pushed on his cavalry and light infantry, by La Revolte, near to the edge of the Bois de Boulogne. The bulk of the Prussian infantry advanced to the foot of Montmartre, while General York's corps, on the left of the Allies, advanced on La Chatelle, and the corps of Kleist and Woronzoff, still more to the left, bore down on La Villette. At Prince Schwartzenberg's request, Blucher now sent the Prussian and Baden guards to help Prince Eugène carry Pantin, Prés St. Gervais, and the other obstinate villages at the foot of the Romainville plateau, and they moved to his assistance across the Ourcq Canal, and near the Ronuvroi farm.

The Prince Royal of Wurtemburg was also moving forward to help to seize the final trophy of the Allies. Crossing the bridge of Neuilly-sur-Marne, and leaving Guilay's corps to guard his rear, the prince had pushed on in two columns, the one skirting the banks of the Marne, the other crossing quickly through the forest of Vincennes. The first column, carrying the bridge of St. Maur, made a circuit round the forest and attacked Charenton by the right bank. The brave National Guards, who tried to defend the bridge at Charenton with l'Ecole d'Alport, finding their rear in danger, abandoned the position, and pushed across the country to the left of the Seine to burn powder more usefully elsewhere. The German column having occupied all the bridges of the Marne, then began to skirmish with the National Guard before the Bercay barrier. The prince's second column, marching straight for the bridge of Vincennes, hurried to the help of Count Pahlen's men, and Rajeffsky's and Paskiewitch's regiments, who were already attacking Montreuil, Bagnolet, and Charonne.

The allied forces were now in line, and the firing commenced in one broad belt. To the north Prince Eugène, backed by the Russian grenadiers and Blucher's loan of Prussian bayonets, fell on Pantin and Prés St. Gervais, and grappled with the Boyer de Rebeval and picked divisions of the Young Guard. The French driven out, rallied, however, at the foot of the height, and supported by well-posted artillery, returned to struggle for the unhappy villages.

On the plateau of Romainville there was equally hard fighting, but the French had not the same fortune. The troops of Generals Nelfreich and Mezenzoff, and the grenadiers of Paskiewitch, though at first repulsed, seized Montreuil and Bagnolet, planted themselves on the southern declivity; seconded by Count Pahlen's men and the Prince Royal, who was between Vincennes and Charonne, they took possession of the nearest houses of Menilmontant, on Marmont's right, and the Duke of Padua's reserve being thus outflanked, fell back and uncovered the Lagrange and Ricard divisions, while on the French left the Ledru des Essart division, beaten from tree to tree, lost foot by foot the wood of Romainville they had a little before conquered. Pressed on both flanks, Marmont struck a bold blow for life rather than for victory. He threw himself in front of four battalions, formed in column, and pushed like a battering-ram straight at the Russian centre. Twelve cannons loaded with grape gave a rude welcome to the intruders, Marmont being at the same moment attacked in front by the Russian grenadiers, and in flank by the heavy cavalry, under Miloradowitch. The four French columns fell back after a furious hand-to-hand fight. Marmont was already weighed down by his assailants, when a daring officer, named Ghesseler, broke from a wood with two hundred men, and rushed at the Russian columns, to give time to Marmont to retreat towards Belleville.

Brave as the French resistance had been, they were everywhere overweighted and outnumbered. The wood of Romainville was lost, the plateau taken. The centre, forced to Belleville, was bleeding at every pore. At the foot of the hill the Boyer and Michel division had lost Pantin. In the plain, too, hard work was going on. Kleist and Woronzoff had attacked the Curial division defending La Villette. York, while defying Marmont, struck at the Christiani division at La Chapelle. In front General Belliard's cavalry kept Blucher's tough squadrons employed; and along the line from St. Denis to the Barrière du Trône, the Allies, according to Thiers, had lost already ten thousand men, the French six thousand.

Belleville, the key of the heights, still held out. Marmont had there gathered together his field artillery, and the wrecks of the Lagrange, Ricard, Padua, and Ledru des Essart divisions, and sent word to Joseph that he saw no reason yet to surrender. But Joseph never got the message; he was already off at full speed, afraid of being captured by the Allies.

The end was coming. Prince Schwartzenberg ordered two attacking columns to advance to strike the last blow, one towards the south, between Menilmontant and Père la Chaise, so as to cut off Belleville from Paris, the other by the north, to seize, at whatever cost of life, Prés St. Gervais, la Petite Villette, and the Butte de St. Chaumont, and then join the other columns. The Allies dreaded the return of Napoleon, and the blow of despair he might strike. About three in the afternoon Brigadier Paixhan placed eight heavy guns beyond Charonne on the declivity of Menilmontant, four more on the north reverse by Belleville, and eight on Chaumont. His gunners were old men and boys. They waited with terrible calmness for the masses of Russians and Germans who began to advance by Charonne in front opposite Belleville, and by the north through Prés St. Gervais. The enemy pushed on doggedly, though their front ranks were mowed down by the relentless fire, and attacked Marmont in the rear. The Russians then ascended Chaumont, carried the hillock, which was undefended by infantry, and joined the column from the south, thus placing themselves between Belleville and the barrier.

Upon this, to prevent being cut off from Paris, Marmont collected his forces, and, supported by Generals Paliepon and Meynadier, and Colonel Fabvre, rushed on the Russian grenadiers, already beginning to enter the chief street of the Temple Faubourg. These he broke and drove back beyond the barrier, and he then resumed the defence at the octroi wall.

Mortier, in the plain of St. Denis, between La Villette and La Chapelle, was also almost hopeless, though still keeping a brave front to the enemy, like a gallant Frenchman as he was. The Curial and Charpentier divisions at La Villette on his right were now in the centre of a whirlpool of Russians and Germans. Maddened at this, Mortier rushed with part of the Christiani division of the Old Guard from La Chapelle, and wheeling these bayonets swiftly from left to right, bore down on La Villette, and drove out the Prussian Guard with cruel carnage. But masses more came deluging back, taking Grande Villette in the rear by the Canal of the Ourcq, and, clearing a passage between La Villette and La Chapelle, drove Mortier over the plain back on the barriers of Paris. At the same moment, Langeron, a French renegade, advanced towards Montmartre, expecting to have to fight his way through whirlwinds of grape, but finding the heights silent, triumphantly wrested from a handful of sappers the few pieces of artillery that had been placed there. He then marched on to the Clichy barrier, which the National Guards, under Marshal Moncey, were bravely defending. As M. Thiers says eloquently, when he reaches this point in his history: "Such was the termination of two-and-twenty years of victory. The triumphs at Milan, Venice, Rome, Naples, Cairo, Madrid, Lisbon, Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, Warsaw, and Moscow, now closed disastrously before the walls of Paris." The present twelve leagues of walls and sixteen citadels were not yet built. There were no barricades ready. The octroi wall could not resist the storm. Thus, after one day's fighting, fell the gay city.

Marmont, willing to spare the city ruin and bloodshed, sent three officers to Prince Schwartzenberg to propose terms. At that moment General Dejean arrived breathless to announce that Napoleon would appear within two days with six hundred thousand men, and, therefore, to resist at any cost, or to cajole the enemy by a sham parley. But it was too late; the imperial star was waning. Fortune had hidden her face. The Allies refused to resume negotiations till Paris surrendered. The two marshals accordingly met Nesselrode and other plenipotentiaries at La Villette, and hostilities were suspended. The marshals refused to let the army lay down their arms, and declined to retire into Brittany with their forces. Finally, however, they consented to save Paris by evacuating the city that night, and retiring to Fontainebleau.

Meanwhile, Napoleon was flying to save Paris, but at Fromenteau he met General Belliard, and heard the fatal news that struck him like a cannon-shot. He sat down by the two fountains on the Juoisy road, hid his face in his hands, and, in those moments of agony, struck out a great plan to still save France. He had already that day travelled, without resting, thirty leagues by post and thirty on horseback. At the nearest post-house he called for lights, and drew out his maps.

"If I had but the army here," he cried, "all would be right. I have our enemies trapped. God will deliver them up to me. I shall annihilate them in Paris, but I must gain time. To-morrow Alexander, who wishes to show himself to the great city, and has no desire to burn it, will hold a review; he will have one portion of his troops on the right of the Seine, another on the left. Some will be in Paris, some outside, and in that portion, if I had my army, I could crush them all. The people would join me, they would fling every available missile on the heads of the Allies. The peasants of Burgundy would finish the work. Not one of them should return to the Rhine; the greatness of France would be restored."

At Fontainebleau Napoleon matured this last daring plan. The Allies were divided, eight thousand of them on the left of the Seine, between the Essonne and Paris, another portion within the city, and a third on the right of the Seine. Bonaparte's plan was to dash across the Essonne, and with his seventy thousand men drive back Schwartzenberg's army on the enraged citizens of the suburbs, and either enter Paris pell-mell with the Allies, or, crossing by the bridges to the right bank of the Seine, cut off his retreat. He instantly, with that stony heart of his that no danger shook, and that vast brain that foresaw everything, acted upon this plan, placed Marmont and Mortier at Essonne and Moncey, and replaced their artillery. He surrounded Corbeil with earthworks, so as to hold the bridge there as well as at Melun, in order to manœuvre as he wished on either bank of the river. He collected grain at Corbeil, and powder at Essonne. His cavalry were en echelon in the direction of Arpajou, to communicate with his wife, son, and ministers at Orleans. He ordered the Young Guard between Chailly and Ponthierry to keep the position for Macdonald's army, which was expected.

"All will be over in two hours," said this great genius, still insatiable for war; "the enemy is in a position of imminent danger. What glory should we succeed in driving them forth! What glory for the Parisians to expel the Cossacks from their capital, and hand them over to Burgundy and Lorraine to finish them! My old moustaches of the Guard will march at once. In a few days all will be changed, then what satisfaction, what glory! One last effort and we shall enjoy in repose the benefit of our twenty-five years of labour."

But it was not to be. Mortier had already been beguiled by the wily Talleyrand to take over his corps of fifteen thousand men. The marshals were weary of shedding blood, and unwilling to sacrifice Paris. On the 6th of April Napoleon gave up the game, and signed the act of abdication at Fontainebleau.

"If those fools," he said, "had not abandoned me, be assured the Allies, with Paris behind them and me in front, would have been destroyed. Ah, Courlaincourt, what joy it would have been to have rebuilt the greatness of France in a few hours!"

A BICYCLE TOUR FROM ABERDEEN TO LONDON.

Sir,—I beg your acceptance of the following brief sketch of a bicycle trip, lately accomplished by myself and my friend K., from Aberdeen to London, taking the English lakes *en route*.

We left Wapping on July 20th by s.s. City of Aberdeen; had a most favourable passage out of the Thames and round the coast till near Berwick, where the N. N. W. breeze, which has been blowing some hours, freshened to half a gale, and continued to increase in force till midnight, driving out of the Frith of Forth as out of a funnel, very much to the discomfort of all but two or three of our gentlemen passengers and one lady. Aberdeen was reached on the 22nd, about six o'clock. Having landed, we proceeded to the Royal Hotel; met a friend, who drove us round lionising; saw the Bridge of Don, University, and Medical College.

First Day.—At eleven A.M. we started along the North Dee-side road; reached Banchory to lunch, and, passing through Kincardine O'Niel, and Aboyne, went on to Ballater to a heavy tea in lieu of dinner. Thence at 8·30 to Balmoral and the Castletown of Braemar, where, after supper on our arrival at 10·15 P.M. we slept—and slept well—at Hunter's Hotel, having wheeled over not many yards short of sixty miles.

Second Day.—Left Braemar for a bit of climbing over the Grampians; sun very hot, and atmosphere most oppressive, but gloriously clear, and the numberless changes of view magnificent. Went over "Cairn Wall," and down to the "Spital of Glen Shee" at the foot of Glen Beg. This latter glen proved about as hot as an oven, with a vile road for our steeds—one part being most appropriately called "The Devil's Elbow," only that this elbow is more like a succession of elbows of the "Gentleman in Black." We left the Spital of Glen Shee, where we had arrived rather tired from our Grampian work, at 5·30 P.M., having had a long rest, got on to Royal Hotel at Blairgowrie, where we ordered breakfast to be set out overnight for an early start next morning.

Third Day.—Left Blairgowrie for Perth as the clock was striking six, and arrived at the George Hotel, Perth, at 8·10 A.M., after a most charming drive of what the Scotch people modestly call fifteen miles, passing over the Bridge of Islay, and along the Valley of Tay, through Scone. From Perth, after breakfast, we started over Moncrieff Hill, and, having crossed the Bridge of Earn, entered the magnificent scenery of Glen Farg, where, after halting to re-adjust the puggeries round our straw hats, and taking the precaution to line these inside with wild rhubarb and brake-fern leaves to guard against sunstroke, we proceeded to the top of the glen, and fortunately discovered a charming place for a bathe under some trees, where the brook which waters the glen had most considerately worn the rock into a beautiful little basin, into which the cold water was running in force just sufficient to allow us to keep our foreheads under while lying at full length in the bath. Happy thought! Go there again when you can get a chance! Our next place of halt was the Kirkland's Hotel, Kinross, on the western bank of Loch Leven, which we saw to advantage, thanks to the bright weather. Thence we proceeded through "dirty" Cowdenbeath to North Queensberry, and putting our machines on board a lugger boat, were ferried over to South Queensberry. Here we found two gentlemen in the coffee-room of the hotel, who informed us that they had "a young three year old" with their dog-cart, and intended making a start shortly for Edinburgh, distant nine and a half miles. We accordingly made up our minds to start at the time they ordered their said "young three-year-old" to be put to, and so we did at nine o'clock. Reached Edinburgh (Royal Hotel, Prince's-street), in fifty minutes; our friends in the dog-cart from South Queensberry passing us just as we were taking our knapsacks in, after having engaged our beds, and having walked from the further end of Prince's-street over the by no means smooth Scotch paving stones, which are no treat after a long day of at least seventy miles on the roads.

Fourth Day.—Having several little matters and some friends to see in Edinburgh, we did not get started till after eleven o'clock. Took the road over the North Bridge, and, passing through the pretty though very hilly village of Lasswade, had more or less uphill work against a strong head wind to Herriot Station, on the line of railway between Edinburgh and Galashiels, which latter and very hot place we reached, after stopping at Stow to dine, in time for tea at 7·15 P.M. Left Galashiels at 8 P.M., passed along a portion of the valley of the Tweed, then through Selkirk, up a steep long hill, and on to Hawick arriving at the Tower Hotel after a fifty-six miles run from Edinburgh, at 10·40 P.M.

Fifth Day.—Starting from Hawick, in company with two young mechanics who had asked leave to accompany us on their bicycles ("bone shakers," as we called them, not being shod as ours were with india rubber tires) we had little difficulty in keeping these enthusiasts busy; and having run them out, and sufficiently out of breath, we parted company at the fourth milestone, and continued our journey over the Cheviot Hills—which, by the bye, are quite small as compared to our late friends the Grampians. Langholme, at the foot of the Cheviots, twenty-three miles from Hawick, was reached in two hours forty-five minutes. Left Langholme, after an early lunch, at 12·30, and had a splendid run down the very pretty valley of the Esk to Longtown, and thence to Carlisle, where we stayed for tea at 5·15. From Carlisle we drove on to Penrith (eighteen miles) in the cool of the evening.

Sixth Day.—Started about six A.M. from the George Hotel at Penrith, along the north-west shore of Ulverstone Lake. Reached Patterdale, after a delicious bath before breakfast, at 9 o'clock. Left Patterdale at 10·30 A.M., and, passing Brothers Water, traversed the very rough and tedious Kirkstone Pass, and through Ambleside to Waterhead (Windermere), where we dined at 2.30 P.M. At four o'clock found a boat about to start for Bowness, shipped our machines on board, and amused ourselves admiring the lake scenery, digesting our dinners, and getting about a couple of miles on our road at the same time. From the landing place at Bowness we had an uphill and dusty drive, past the railway station at Winderemere, thence through the town of Kendall to Kirkby in Lonsdale.

Seventh Day.—Got away from Kirkby in Lonsdale after a mishap to the tire of my friend's front wheel, by eight o'clock. Three miles hence, at Cowen Bridge, the same tire broke again, and it cost us a delay of nearly three hours to get the village blacksmith to do the necessary repairs. Having overcome these little difficulties, we re-mounted, reached Settle, and proceeded thence after dinner to Skipton; had tea, and meant to run on to Bradford. Owing, however, to the long drought, the dust and loose stones in the road hindered us to such an extent that we only got as far as Keighley, one of the manufacturing towns of Yorkshire, and perhaps the most uninviting of any we had the pleasure or misfortune to pass through.

Eighth Day.—Glad enough to get out of Keighley. We left it at 7·45 A. M. On to Bradford, stayed a few minutes at the Victoria Hotel, and proceeded through uninteresting country to the Stafford Arms Hotel at Wakefield. Left for Doncaster at 4 P. M., had tea at the Angel, a capital hotel, at 6·45 P. M.; started at eight o'clock, ran to Bawtry, a distance of nine miles, in forty-four minutes; thence to the White Hart at Retford.

Ninth Day.—Left Retford for Newark at 7·25 A. M. and passing through Tuxford, reached Newark (Ram Hotel) for second breakfast at 9·50 o'clock. Left at eleven A.M. for Grantham, which was reached at 1·5 P.M.; thence at 2·15 o'clock to Donnington, a distance of twenty-one miles, which we ran by ten minutes past five. After ten at the Red Cow, a good old fashioned posting house at Donnington, we started at seven o'clock for Spalding, and, having repaired further damage to the front wheel of my friend's steed, reached Spalding after racing and beating a mail cart out of sight between Surfleet and Pinchbeck, at eight o'clock. We rested at Spalding till 8.35, and finished our longest day's run hitherto, viz., eighty-two miles at Moulton Eargate at 9.45 P.M. On calculating our average daily mileage thus far, we found it to be as near 59½ miles as possible.

But now, sir, you will say we have not got to London. True, our business arrangements would not permit it at this time, so we left our velocipedes and brought them up from Moulton to Hertford, ninety-three miles, via Crowland, Peterborough, Huntingdon, St. Neots, Biggleswade, Baldock, Stevenage, and Watton, on a subsequent day. My friend's front wheel having come to grief seven or eight miles short of Hertford, he had to send it up thence by train to London, and I was left, very much to my regret, to complete the last thirty miles or thereabouts into South Kensington, which were run in a trifle over two hours and three quarters.

One great object I have in sending you the particulars of the bicycle tour—on which, I should mention, we each carried a large knapsack, and therein considerably more things than we should have dreamt of taking on a Swiss walking tour—is to invite any gentleman who may take interest in velocipedes to compare their machines and experience with ours, and especially consider the advantages of india-rubber tires, with a view of making or suggesting any improvements.—H. N. C.—*Field*.

"THE RAPPAREE."

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

A new melodrama, in three acts, written by Mr. Boucicault, and entitled "The Rapparee; or, the Treaty of Limerick," has been produced at the Princess's Theatre.

The events of the play are supposed to occur in the year 1691 on the western shores of Ireland, immediately after the capitulation of Limerick to the forces of William the Third under the command of the Dutch General Ginckel. The story, however, is allowed to receive but a very thin coating of historical colour, and rapidly assumes the complexion of an Irish melodrama of conventional pattern. The playgoer therefore looking for a dramatic version of the protracted siege and gallant defence of Limerick so graphically narrated by Lord Macaulay will be disappointed with the "Rapparee," which is only a sort of inferior "Arrah-na-Pogue" in costumes of a more antiquated device. After a scene or two all reference to history is abandoned, while at no time is any serious attempt made to present upon the state a picture of past life and manners. The speeches of the characters are freely sprinkled with modern colloquialisms, and the incidents of the play are the mere stock contrivances of a dramatist desirous of startling and diverting without the slightest regard for the probable or even the possible. Mr. Boucicault rarely aims at neatness of construction; and the story of the "Rapparee" is set forth so deviously, and with such frequent changing of the scenes, that the play has the air of being an awkward adaptation to the stage of some forgotten novel. The playbill, however, beyond forbearing to describe the work as "original," avoids any confession in this respect.

The villain of the fable is one Ulick McMurragh, an Irish chieftain in the service of King William, who at an early stage of the drama frankly avows his doubt as to whether he the more hates or loves Grace O'Hara, the daughter of the President of Connaught. He resolves that in either case he will make her his wife. True, his suit has been scornfully rejected by the lady; but he claims the power of bending her will to his, inasmuch as he holds in his hands the lives of both her father and her lover, Roderick O'Malley. The President of Connaught has, it seems, influenced by the promise of a peerage, trafficked treasonably with King James, and the proofs of his guilt are in the possession of Ulick. O'Malley, in some sort the counterpart of the historical O'Donnel, is the chief of the Rapparees, holding a commission in the French army, and by some accident has been excluded from the protection afforded to the garrison of Limerick by the conditions of its capitulation. His hiding-place in the ruins of Mona Castle is known to Ulick. Grace begs for time, that she may make up her mind whether she can possibly accept the hand of her villain suitor. To keep her out of mischief meanwhile Ulick locks her up in her chamber. Thereupon, like the melodramatic heroine she is, Grace makes a ladder by tearing the window curtains and even her own skirts into strips, and tying them together, and escapes by the window to warn O'Malley of his peril. Soldiers, however, headed by General Ginckel are already upon the track of the Rapparee chief, albeit a faithful peasant has done his best to destroy the pursuers by leading them to a part of the coast where the rising tide places their lives in imminent danger. Hemmed in at last by his foes, O'Malley fires his castle, with a view to all the *dramatis personæ* perishing together. It is to be noted, however, that no one appears to be in the slightest degree injured by these desperate measures. O'Malley is next found to be a prisoner in the Beacon Tower. An attempt to rescue him by the Rapparees with the aid of a rope ladder proves abortive. Grace then sacrifices herself to save her lover's life, and becomes the wife of Ulick McMurragh. The marriage ceremony performed, the bride commands O'Malley to avail himself of his liberty, and straightway slaughter the man she has but just sworn to love, honour, and obey. A mortal combat ensues between the lover and the husband, terminating in the triumph of the former. Thereupon the newly made wife and widow effusively bestows herself upon the slayer of her villainous spouse, a royal pardon is granted to O'Malley, and the curtain falls upon a picture of general felicity, the dead body of Ulick McMurragh forming a remarkable object in the foreground.

It will be observed from this slight outline of its main events that the story of the "Rapparee" is not of a very admirable or edifying character. The play commends itself to the favour of the uncritical, however, by the hurry of its action, and the scope it affords for the feats of the scene-painters and the machinists. Its characters are the mere lay-figures of the theatre, and its effects and situations have been exhibited on many previous occasions; but they are found here congregated in unusual abundance, and it seems clear that there are certain clap-traps in the way of sliding doors, rope-ladders, hairbreadth escapes, and burning houses which cannot forfeit their power of pleasing. The drama appeared to satisfy the audience, the first act being especially applauded. The later scenes were found to flag somewhat, and the interest of the house in the story evidently declined towards its close; but, indeed, it was hardly possible to maintain the furious pace of the early incidents. Slackening of speed and relaxation of attention became inevitable as the play proceeded. For acting of artistic value no opportunity is provided, and the skill and intelligence of Mr. Vezin are of course quite wasted upon such a commonplace hero as O'Malley. The part demands rather gymnastic than intellectual qualities. Mr. Clayton made something of a character of the Dutch general, and Mr. Barry won distinction as the Doctor, a Rapparee peasant, on the score of his good brogue and the smart dialogue entrusted to him. Miss Rodgers played the heroine with a stagey vehemence, perhaps hardly separable from so conventional a part. Mr. Edgar was a sufficiently villainous Ulick. By reason of its scenery and dioramic illusions, the "Rapparee" may possibly enjoy an amount of public favour hardly to be secured for it by its intrinsic merits.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

(*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 13.)

After having disturbed the peace of Europe for centuries, the temporal power of the Papacy seems to be approaching its end. By a curious chance the final stage in that long-pending controversy has exactly coincided with the reign of Pius IX. In 1846, when Mastai Ferretti was elevated to the pontifical throne, the idea of an united Italy, with Rome for its capital, had scarcely assumed shape and substance, except in the brain of a few visionary dreamers. The new Pope himself was carried away by the national movement, of which Turin was the head-quarters; Cavour, D'Azeglio, Gioberti, and Balbo, were the leaders, and he gave in his adhesion to the cry of "Italia una" without seeing that the unity of Italy involved the absorption of the Holy See as an independent State. The progress of the movement, however, soon opened the eyes of the Pontiff; and, from the time of Count Rossi's assassination, the Pope became the persistent and inveterate enemy of the national cause. For close upon a quarter of a century, the Holy Father has struggled against the manifest destiny of Italy; and although the fortunes of war have, on the whole, gone against him, his resistance has been sufficiently dogged to have made it seem tolerably certain that he would die upon the throne of St. Peter's a temporal sovereign as well as a spiritual potentate. Fate, however, has proved too strong for him; and of all the men who initiated the movement for Italian unity and independence, Pio Nono promises to be almost the only one left to witness the accomplishment of the scheme. It is true that at least on three occasions during his Pontificate—at the time of the Roman Republic, the defeat of Lamoricière at Castel-Fidardo, and the period preceding the battle of Mentana—the collapse of the temporal power seemed not less imminent than it does now. But it will be found, that on each of these occasions, and, indeed, at every hour of the Papal reign since 1848, the Papacy has been saved only by France; and, till within the last few weeks, it seemed difficult to believe that the protection could be withdrawn for many a long year to come. The mere down-fall of the empire did not suffice to give Italy freedom of action towards Rome. In order that the Pope and the Italians should be left to settle their own affairs, it was necessary that France should be unable as well as unwilling to exercise any pressure upon the Italian Government; and, even so late as a month ago, the notion that France would not be able to spare a sufficient number of troops to enforce the observance of the September Convention would have been scouted as chimerical.

It has, however, come to this—that the Pope is left to withstand the advance of the Italian armies with no prospect or possibility of assistance, beyond the support of the few regiments of foreign mercenaries who compose the Papal army. North, south, east, and west, the Holy See may look for succour, and find none for the moment. France is utterly powerless; Austria has too much cause for alarm at home to think of a foreign crusade; Prussia has her hands full with a giant struggle, still far from ended; Spain herself is alienated from the Papal See; while Russia and England sympathise with the Italians and not with the Papacy. There was but one faint chance left for the temporal power, and that was, that some private influence at the Italian court, or some unaccountable hesitation on the part of the Italian Government, might defer the occupation of Rome till Europe should again be at peace, and the golden opportunity have slipped away. Fortunately for the interests of mankind, and, we believe, ultimately for those of the Catholic Church, that chance has not been vouchsafed; and with its disappearance the end has come. Indeed, the course of events has proceeded exactly as any dispassionate observer might have predicted. There have been demonstrations throughout the Peninsula in favour of the occupation of Rome, and the Italian troops have been massed upon the Pontifical frontiers. Forthwith disturbances have broken out in every Papal city not occupied by an overwhelming garrison. Velletri and Terracina have presented addresses to their Governors, demanding the entry of the Italian troops. The Italian flag has been hoisted in the villages; at Orvieto an insurrection has broken out, demanding annexation to the Kingdom of Italy; and ere this the Royal troops have doubtless crossed the frontier. The contradiction given by our correspondent's telegram from Florence, yesterday, was hardly required to dispel the absurd rumour, that Prussia had placed an interdict upon the advance of the Italian army. As early as last Friday, Count Ponza di San Martino arrived in the Eternal City, with an autograph letter from Victor Emmanuel, which, we may safely assume, contained a general demand that the Pope should avoid unnecessary bloodshed by not resorting to a resistance which must be hopeless; and as soon as the reply shall have been received, the Royal troops will occupy the whole of the Pontifical dominions, including the city of Rome itself. It is idle to speculate upon the possibility of the invading army's encountering any serious resistance. Even supposing that the Papal Zouaves were ready to be killed to the last man, and the whole population of Rome and the Campagna were to rise *en masse* to resist the invasion, the occupation would only be adjourned for a very few days. As a matter of fact, the whole Roman population will give every assistance in its power to the national army, and the "soldats du Pape" will preserve their traditional reputation, and show how well they know discretion to be the better part of valour. Thus, we may hope, the occupation will be accomplished without any grave loss of life, and, before many days are over, the Italian tricolour will be floating over the walls of Rome.

What will happen then is, of course, a more difficult question to answer. The immediate programme of the Italian Government is intelligible enough. No political possession—our correspondent assures us—will be taken of the Papal dominions. A Provisional Government will be established, whose duty it will be to invoke the judgment of the people by a plebiscite, on the question of annexation to the "Regno d'Italia." When the inevitable answer has been given in the affirmative, the provinces will be annexed; and the further policy of the Italian Government will be explained to the world by a circular from the Royal Foreign Office, dated from Rome, as the capital of the kingdom. The position of the Pontiff, under the new order of things, will depend, in the first instance, upon the course of action that his Holiness may think fit to adopt. Judging from the antecedents of the Pope's career, we may expect that Pius IX. will repudiate all notion of entering into negotiations with Italy, and will appeal to the Catholic Powers against the insufferable indignities inflicted on the Church in his person. We do not imagine, however, that he will commit the fatal blunder of quitting Rome, or, at least, the Papal dominions; most probably, he will remain, in order to throw difficulties in the way of any permanent settlement. Under these conditions, with the Pope at the Vatican or at Castle Gandolfo, protesting, by his presence, against the overthrow of the temporal power, the course of Italy is clear enough. In some form or other the scheme first put forward, if we are not mistaken, by M. de la Guèronnière in the pamphlet of "Le Pape et le Congrès," will be revived, and the Pope will be offered for his residence the Leonine city—that is, rightly speaking, St. Peter's, the Vatican and Sant'Angelo—while a large yearly income will be guaranteed to him by the Italian Government. Under the protection of the national troops, divested of the embarrassments caused by his dual capacity of spiritual and temporal prince, the Holy Father would enjoy far more ecclesiastical independence and authority than he does at present. When once it becomes clear to the Cardinals, that there is no prospect of recovering the temporal power, and no help to be looked for from abroad, strong influence will, no doubt, be brought to bear upon the Pope to induce him to negotiate with Italy. The impassive tenacity of Pius IX.'s character will probably induce him to hold out to the last; and during the remainder of his pontificate, which cannot now be much prolonged, Italy and the Papacy will maintain, at the best, an assured peace towards each other. Meanwhile, when once Rome has been occupied, every day that passes will consolidate the new order of things, and will thus pave the way to the ultimate settlement of the Roman question.

GREEN GOODIES.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

In one of the water-colour exhibitions this year was a charming little picture by Mr. Burne Jones of "Love, disguised as Wisdom," giving lessons to two pretty girls, whose yearning faces, full of latent passion, showed how eager they were to receive what the master was so willing to bestow. Here was an exemplification of the Green Goody days, changing the sex—Youth undertaking those privileges of Age which Age itself does not always render safe; Love under the name of Wisdom giving good counsel that too often ends in practical mischief, and things done in the green tree which would be risky in the dry. The Green Goody race is a large one at this present time, when almost every drawing-room has its representative. Girls who assume the tone of elder sisters to young men perhaps a month or so their juniors; who call them "dear boys" on small provocation, and never speak to them but by their Christian names; who receive their confidences and give back their condolences when they have got into difficulties of love or money, all on the assumption that "Charlie is like their own brother." These are Green Goodies of a kind which the habits of modern society render by no means rare. We see them everywhere; and everywhere they contrive to make themselves conspicuous, translating for their own benefit that double-edged text about all things being pure to the pure, and the evil lying in harsh judgments based on doubtful appearances. At a ball they dance only the "round" dances with the men to whom they are the Goodies of the moment; but they persistently sit out the "square" ones, by way of giving others a chance and making occasion for good counsel. You unearth them and their boys hidden away in all sorts of odd corners, where they think themselves out of sight and hearing of the profane vulgar, or you stumble on them perched in couplets on the stairs, deep in conversation. If by chance the fortunes of war and the pressure of the crowd push you close enough to them to hear fragments of their talk, you catch the echo of much slang, and come upon the traces of decidedly broad subjects. For a Green Goody of this kind is always one of those "capital girls with no nonsense about them" which a certain style of young man enthusiastically praises, though he seldom if ever marries her, and whose chief merit seems to consist in the fact that his conversations with her are never awkward, however little reticent they may be. At a picnic the Green Goody walks off with her dear boy into the loneliest part of the encampment, still intent on good counsel, proclaiming that she has to scold him severely for something; and if she wants to speak to him from a distance she shouts out "Charlie!" at the top of her voice. If remonstrated with as certain old-fashioned folks not used to modern manners may remonstrate with her, she falls back on her "sisterliness," as if it was a solid fact instead of a flimsy fiction; and, opening her eyes very wide, demands to know why she may not? and adds, "It's only Charlie!" as if this settled the question for ever. Besides, she is of great use to Charlie, she says if further pressed. He tells her all his secrets, and she gives him good advice, and they are the best friends in the world; and what objection can any one find to her being his friend? She is at the least a whole year older, and is accordingly beyond the possibility of anything but fraternity! So she seeks to hoodwink the world as perhaps she has already succeeded in hoodwinking herself.

But the Green Goody is sometimes married, and then we see her as a pretty young matron who is so very maternal to that handsome youth fresh from college, or in the first flush of his pride at getting his commission and the right to his ensign's uniform; the lively and sparkling young wife who, because she has a baby up in the distant nursery, and bears the name of an elderly man more fit to be her father than her husband, assumes herself to be in absolute safety, and as far removed from all dangers as if she had grey hairs and wrinkles. This is the creature who puts herself into hazardous situations with an appearance of smiling innocence more fascinating than convincing, and who pretends that the very mention of "my husband" should act as a sacred shibboleth to keep her from misconstruction by the world, when she makes a close friendship with a man of her own age and standing, or acts the part of statuesque morality to some handsome young scapegrace whose métier of Pygmalion has never failed him. If the husband shuts his eyes, however, social tradition holds the world's to be only half opened; and so long as he and Pygmalion are on good terms, it is no one's business to discover when the statue wakes to life.

The Green Goody is never deterred by the unfitness of things, and shrinks from no position, however incongruous, which it pleases her fancy to desire. When the Crimean nurses were first organized, frequent applications for enrolment were made from young women of the most unsuitable sort. We well remember one from a young Irish girl, who gave her own description—"nineteen, with curled golden hair, dark blue eyes, called pretty by her friends, enthusiastic and devoted." She was a Green Goody of the most exaggerated type; a young creature who chose to ignore the patent truth of things, and who longed for nothing so much as the power to put herself in circumstances where she would meet with dangers and temptations which she was evidently not the stuff to combat. She saw nothing unseemly in a pretty girl of nineteen, with "golden curled hair," flitting about the beds of wounded soldiers; or if she saw the unseemliness she chose to ignore it, and to assume that the work, fit only for the sober and innocuous Goody, was exactly suited to her.

Older, yet even more potent, is the handsome, well-preserved woman of a certain age whose beauty, like a sunny summer's day, overpowers with its richness of warmth and colour the evanescent bloom, the tender freshness of youth. She also, acting Goody and making believe that her day has passed and that she is on the shelf with the rest, trades on her maturity and keeps her sirenhood in the dark. She is "aunt" and "mother" to all the pleasant men over thirty and upwards who live in the world. But these men of thirty and upwards, whom she affects to consider "mere boys to her," perhaps come to know before the farce is played out that a mature siren acting Goody may be very seductive indeed; and that the accepted safety of their relations has a danger of its own all the greater because unrecognized.

Another form of Green Goodyism is to be found in those young persons who have adopted intellectuality as their cloak and hood, and who therefore do not fear to attack any subject whatsoever, always on the plea that it does not signify what they talk about—they are out of the pale, &c. &c. These young people will lift with both hands the veil from the most delicate questions of life and morals. Nothing appals them, nothing deters them; they will canvass for signatures to papers on matters of which they ought not to know so much as the very name, and they would, if allowed, give lectures about things they should blush to hear alluded to. They are rather proud than otherwise of this questionable kind of publicity; but the funny part of it is that the younger and prettier they are the more they pretend to be Goodies and quite beyond the reach of any man's admiration; though they do not hide their beauty any the more for that. Their unfailing care to look nice is very natural from the point of view of woman, but inconsistent with the profession of Goody. A public singer or an actress makes the most of her good looks, as representing so many more chances of success and as so much probable addition to the salary; but a Goody whose lecture is full of strong meat should, if logical, dress in character to succeed in making herself a fright, whatever her natural gifts. But Green Goodies are not logical. We may be sure that in "Minna Haüfel's" corps of patriotic Amazons who volunteered for active service, the other day, was more than one pretty maiden who buckled in her sword-belt to the requisite eighteen inches, and whose flaming patriotism would have burnt down into the socket sooner than even it did had not the uniform been becoming, the prospects of military companionship unrestricted, and the whole outlook a bit of smart and harmless stage soldiering. And the pretty little Amazon, buckling in her sword-belt jauntily, and confounding patriotism with a becoming uniform and unrestricted military companionship and operatic soldiering, may stand as the type of all Green Goodies whatsoever, the essential spirit of which is—pretence. Nothing would mortify the women who assume this state prematurely more than to be taken at their own valuation, and to find themselves treated as real Goodies—as nice sober old dears whose time of danger was past and gone, and whose lamb of love had died out for ever.

THE DISCUSSION ON MORMON POLYGAMY.

Since the days of chivalry we do not know that anything pluckier has been recorded than the visit of the Rev. J. P. Newman to Salt Lake City to do battle, logical and exegetical, with the wicked and obscene Dragon of Polygamy. It must have required a good deal of enthusiasm to go all that distance to refute what all virtuous persons consider to be an immorality, and all sensible persons an absurdity. But Mr. Newman was, in a manner, constrained to go. He had preached a sermon on the subject, which was heard of in Utah; whereupon the *Utah Telegraph* asked why he did not come to that territory to preach it "in the new Tabernacle, before 10,000 Mormons, with Orson Hyde, or some other prominent Mormon to answer." Mr. Newman immediately packed his trunk, bought his railway-ticket, and started very much as Don Quixote would have done under like circumstances. But it was one thing to go to Utah, and quite another thing to get either Brigham or his man Orson to meet him in debate. Young, coolly, for August, replied that he had given no challenge; nor did the great Orson show any desire to enter the lists. Apparently, Mr. Newman had his long journey for his pains.

But Young was too shrewd a man not to see that he had lost ground by declining the contest; and he therefore sent Mr. Newman an invitation to come and preach in the Tabernacle. Mr. Newman replied that he had already made arrangements to preach in the M. E. meeting-house. And he did preach there "three mortal hours," in a "sweltering August afternoon," a sermon brimful of texts, to prove that there might be concubinage among the Jews, but that, in our sense of the word, they had no polygamy. Since then the battle royal itself has finally been arranged and fought. In other columns we present the details.

We do not here attempt any abstract of the arguments. Much as we respect Mr. Newman, we do not consider that such of them as were drawn from the manners and customs of the Jews had any pertinence or consequence. We believe that, with Christianity came a better, and a nobler, and a purer dispensation. The polygamy of the Jews, or the concubinage, was temporary and local, and not of Divine ordination. If otherwise, why do not the Jews, as a body, now practise it? They virtually acknowledge that there was no command of perpetual validity to maintain polygamy; for while, in matters of their law they are nearly as strict as ever, they cheerfully obey our laws of marriage. To be sure, they could not do otherwise without being sent to the penitentiary; but we have no reason to believe that they wish to do otherwise.

We prefer to base our hostility to polygamy upon the fact that all modern civilized nations are monogamous, so far as that word implies, having one wife at a time. Mr. Newman shows that such is the doctrine of Christianity, and such being its doctrine, there is no room left for an argument. The example of Utah alone shows how inconsistent is polygamy with refinement, with intellectual culture, with the happiness of woman. The preaching in the Tabernacle is coarse and rude, and often blasphemous; the feminine instincts perpetually revolt against this desecration of the institution of marriage; and there is no man who looks at the matter rationally who does not see that there can be nothing permanent in the custom. It may not be easy to put it down, but so long as it lasts it is a national shame and reproach. Nothing but the great distance of Utah from the seat of Government has saved it; but now that a considerable party in Utah itself has been organized against it, we may consider it as doomed. It must pass away, at least with the present generation.—*New York Tribune.*

Mr. DISRAELI AT HUGHENDEN.

A gathering of his friends and neighbours was held yesterday (Sept. 15) by Mr. Disraeli in his park at Hughenden. The occasion was duplex in its character. In the afternoon a harvest thanksgiving service was held. Subsequently the first exhibition of the Hughenden Horticultural Society was held. A large company of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood attended, and as the day was bright, and the weather was warm, the scene presented was of a joyous character. About three o'clock Viscountess Beaconsfield and Mr. Disraeli seated themselves on the lawn, and soon after that hour the right hon. gentleman delivered a brief address with reference to the inauguration of the new institution.

Mr. Disraeli said—I am very glad to meet you, my good friends and neighbours, on this occasion. This is an occasion which not very often occurs, but when it happens again our meeting to-day will be distinguished from every other anniversary, because this is the first exhibition of the Hughenden Horticultural Society, and, as this is our first exhibition, I hope that those who are present will not be too critical, but will remember that we have had to labour this year under very grave disadvantage. In the first place, it is always a disadvantage to commence anything, for the first trial is never so successful as your second experiment, and, in the second place, we have had to contend this season with one of the most severe droughts that ever prevailed in this country. No part of England, probably, has suffered more from this cause than this county, and it has been felt especially upon the light soils. But it is not merely on the light soils, of which we are not ashamed, but in the valleys also, that there has been severe distress. The drought has also been felt upon the table lands, and on the Chiltern especially the difficulties have been such as it is not easy to describe. It may almost be said that, during the recent drought this year, water was more precious than wine, and I am sure there are many present who can bear witness to the extreme severity of the visitation under which we have suffered. Next as to the question of the cultivation of cottage gardens. You who are concerned with them can tell how much has been suffered from drought, and it must be remembered that what is shown here has been produced under immense difficulties. The producers, under these circumstances, may well be proud of what they have done. There are flowers and there are roots shown here which would have distinguished any exhibition, and their value is enhanced when we consider the difficulties involved in their production. I do not like to be entirely silent as to the principles on which associations of this kind are founded. In my mind they are of the most beneficial character. One of the wisest men who ever lived said, "God Almighty first made a garden;" and, indeed, a garden is one of the choicest productions of human exertion. That truth is perfectly felt, I am sure, by many persons that are present. They like the sight of fair flowers and of succulent roots, and they know that in cultivating their gardens they are adding to the pleasure and to the convenience of their lives. In this parish there is hardly a cottage without a garden, and where I have any influence no such unfortunate circumstance can exist as that a cottage should be without a garden. But here the gardens are not only plentiful, but, on the whole, they are skilfully cultivated. To my mind there is nothing more dreary than a cottage without a garden. I like to see sweet flowers and juicy and comforting roots in a garden; and I think it is a very pleasant thing to see a beehive in a sunny corner; and therefore it was with pleasure that I saw a honeycomb displayed in that tent by one of the competitors. Under all the difficulties we have had to encounter in consequence of the distress we have suffered from want of water, I am very glad to see that there are from this parish nearly 200 exhibitors. That shows how completely this institution has taken root in the feelings of the population. Therefore, upon the whole I think I may congratulate you upon what you have done, and there now remains to me the agreeable duty of distributing those prizes which the committee have thought fit to award to those who have distinguished themselves in the competition.

Mr. Disraeli then proceeded to distribute the prizes to the successful candidates, some of whom were of the gentler sex, and in each case the right hon. gentleman added a word of congratulation or encouragement.—*Standard.*

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FIRE and LIFE.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
Capital—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
Trustees—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

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Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

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Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.
Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
Auditors—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
Physicians—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CLOSE OF THE PRESENT BONUS PERIOD,
on 15th November 1870.

PERSONS who may assure before that date, will have a share in the Division of Profits to be made in 1871, which will include the whole divisible Profits which have arisen since 15th NOVEMBER 1865.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

Bombay Board.

H Prentis, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq.
W. Nixon, Esq.
A. E. Ashley, Esq

Agents at Bombay,
The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited.)

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

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17, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.
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Assistant Secretary—C. J. Wallis, Esq., F.S.S.
Medical Referee—Dr. W. G. Hunter.

Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in India without reference to Home Office.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Officers of the Army in India have the Option of effecting Assurances at Civil Rates of Premium.

FIDELITY ASSURANCE.

The European Assurance Society is the only Society in India and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Surety for, Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Service, besides Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers, Clerks and others holding situations of trust in Banks and public Companies, private Firms, &c.

FIDELITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED.

This method, introduced by the Society, confers important advantages by the Reductions allowed in the Life Premiums to the extent of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the Guarantee premium.

AGENTS WANTED AT UP-COUNTRY STATIONS.

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